THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Great Crowds Call on the New Mistress of the White House.

Tariff Reformers Preparing for To-day's Fight.

Cleveland's Opinion of the Passage of Pension Bills.

Blair's Education Bill Buried in a House Committee.

Cleveland's Public Reception.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The public reception at the White House to-night was the largest of the kind ever witnessed here. Though it was not begun till nine o'clock, before six o'clock an immense crowd had gathered in the vicinity of the main doors, and when they were thrown open the closely packed line of men, women and children extended from the main entrance down the carriage way out of the north gate and east on Pennsylvania avenue to Fifteenth street. There were fully 5000 persons in line and at ten o'clock the number had not perceptibly diminished.

The president and Mrs. Cleveland were assisted by Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Vilas. Mrs. Cleveland wore her wedding dress of ivory satin arranged in the same style as at the official reception Tuesday evening. Her ornaments consisted of a diamond necklace, the president's wedding gift, to which was attached a beautiful diamond pendant, and in her hair, which was tastefully arranged in Grecian coils, was a diamond star or tiara of rare beauty and brilliancy. The floral decorations were similar to those of last Tuesday and the general arrangements practically the same.

The president and Mrs. Cleveland shook hands with all as the throng passed through the Blue room and the bride had a bright smile for each one and a kind word for those she recognized in the moving crowd. As the people left the mansion conversation was of the beauty and grace of the president's bride.

Morrison's Tariff Bill

WASHINGTON, June 21.—About 100 of the democratic representatives who voted for the consideration of Morrison tariff bill assembled in the hall of the house to-night. Representative Bragg of Wisconsin was chosen chairman and Representative McRea of Arkansas secretary of the conference. Speaker Carlisle opened the proceeding with a stirring speech urging members to stand firm in their purpose of tariff reform and pointing out the necessity of united harmonious action.

A representative from North Carolina offered a resolution instructing Morrison to renew his motion to reconsider the tariff bill to-morrow. Considerable opposition was manifested, however, and as Morrison himself expressed a desire to be left free to act in the matter as seemed best to him the resolution was finally withdrawn. Morrison then moved that tariff reform democrats select one member from each state to constitute a committee which shall consider the advisability of issuing an address to the country explaining the position of that element, the committee to report at another conference to be held later in the present month. This motion gave rise to considerable discussion, mostly of a friendly nature. The resolution was adopted, then the discussion turned upon the present state of business in the house and several chairmen took advantage of the occasion to impress upon the meeting the necessity of action upon some of the bills. It was finally decided to call a full democratic caucus for next Wednesday afternoon to agree on future procedure.

It can be stated on the best authority that democratic leaders regard last Thursday's vote on Morrison's bill as finally defeating any tariff legislation during the remainder of the session and that any attempt that may be made to again call up the bill will be only for the purpose of more strongly emphasizing the principles of the tariff reformers.

Reasons for a Veto.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—In vetoing a pension to-day the president says: "I am so thoroughly tired of disapproving gifts of public money to individuals who in my view have no right or claim to the same, notwithstanding apparent congressional sanction, that I interpose with a feeling of relief in a case where I find it unnecessary to determine the merits of the application. In speaking of the promiscuous and ill-advised grants of pensions which have lately been presented to me for approval I have spoken of their 'apparent congressional sanction' in recognition of the fact that a large proportion of these bills have never been submitted to a majority of either branch of congress, but are the result of nominal sessions held for the express purpose of their consideration and attended by a small minority [illegible] ... was aided by the deliberate judgment of congress, and when I have deemed it my duty to disapprove of many of the bills presented I have hardly regarded my action as dissent from the conclusions of the people's representatives. I have not been insensible to suggestions which should influence every citizen, either in private station or official place, to exhibit not only just but generous appreciation of the services of our country's defenders.

Blair's Bill Buried.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The house committee on education met to-day only to adjourn to the last day of the session. This action finally disposes of the Blair education bill, so far as this committee is concerned.

Bonds Called.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Following is a description of bonds called to-day: Three per cent. bonds issued under the act of congress approved July 12, 1882, and numbered as follows: $50, original number 136 to original number 147, both inclusive; $100, original number 1813 to original number 1883, both inclusive, and original number 9922 to original number 9926, both inclusive, $500, original number 825 to original number 843, both inclusive, and original number 4226 to original number 4238, both inclusive, $1000, original number 5963 to original number 6194, both inclusive, and original number 25,730 to original number 25,737, both inclusive, $10,000, original number 12,966 to original number 13,314, both inclusive, and original number 28,209, total 4,000,000. The call matures August 1st.

A Fire Horror.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—An immense hydraulic dredge lying in the river was burned to-night by the upsetting of an oil lamp. The flames spread rapidly. Half an hour afterwards Wm Schaffer, who was sleeping on the vessel at the time was found wandering aimlessly through the White House grounds and was taken to the hospital where it was discovered that he was fearfully burned. He says he was awakened by the flames, rushed on deck, plunged into the river and swam ashore. There were eight men on the dredge when the fire broke out and Schaffer is the only man accounted for. It is not known whether the others were unable to make their escape from the burning boat and met their death in the flames or jumped overboard and were drowned. The dredge was valued at $50,000 and was insured for about $35,000.

Senator Payne and his Seat.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The senate committee on privileges and elections held another meeting this morning to discuss the charges that Senator Payne secured his seat by bribery but did not decide whether or not to undertake the investigation. Congressmen Little and Butterworth were present and addressed the committee in advocacy of investigation. Senator Evarts, who is reported to be disinclined to investigation, was not present being out of town. Further consideration of the subject was postponed till next Thursday in order to give Major Butterworth an opportunity to prepare a written statement.

Public Land Laws

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The senate committee on public lands this morning discussed and amended Senator Mitchell's proposed amendment to the bill to amend the pre-emption and timber-culture laws. It now provides "that nothing herein shall be construed as depriving holders of military bounty and warrants or other land warrants or other scrip at any time heretofore issued under or in pursuance of provisions of any law of the United States in the same manner as if this act had not been passed." In this form the committee will accept the amendment.

Ingalls' Scheme.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The senate to-day by a two-thirds vote passed a joint resolution introduced by Ingalls providing for submission to the several states of a constitutional amendment extending the period of the president's term and the session of the Fiftieth congress until the 30th of April, 1889, substituting the 30th of April for the 4th of March as the commencement in the future of presidential and congressional terms. The measure now goes to the house of representatives for concurrence.

Cleveland's Vetoes.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The president has sent to congress 15 veto messages. Fourteen of the vetoed measures are private pension bills. The others provide for public buildings at Sioux City, Iowa, and Evansville, Ind. The messages have not yet been laid before the houses of congress.

XLIX Congress

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Beck desired to call up Hawley's motion to reconsider the vote by which the senate passed the bill prohibiting members of congress from accepting fees or employment from railroad companies that have received government aid.

Ingalls thought his resolution yesterday requesting the president to furnish information as to appointments and removals under the civil service law had precedence.

The chair so decided and the resolution was placed before the senate.

Vance offered an amendment requesting information as to appointments made in the scope of civil service reform between January 16, '83, when the act passed, and July 16, '83, when it went into effect.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

Beck said he had been trying for ten days to get up the Hawley resolution to reconsider the bill already referred to by him. The bill had passed by a vote of 37 to 11. There must be some means of getting up such a motion, otherwise one man would tie up indefinitely.

Hawley said he was prepared to take it up at any time and propositions for delay had come from Beck.

Beck said he had waited to see if the committee on rules would so report as to permit debate or explanation as to a motion to reconsider. He was now willing to let the matter go over till next Tuesday in order to hear from the committee.

Hoar asked unanimous consent that whenever the motion to reconsider should come up it should be debatable.

[illegible]

... of the civil service law was ... Hawley motion indefinitely postponed; yeas 33, nays 6. The senators voting in the negative were Berry, Call, Eustis, Harrison, Jones, of Nevada, and Vance.

Ingalls entered a motion to reconsider the bill passed yesterday refunding to Cherokee freedmen their proportion of the proceeds of lands sold under the act of March 3d.

Mr. Chace offered a resolution calling on the postmaster general for information as to the amount of additional compensation asserted to be due postmasters under the act of March 3, 1883, for the payment of which no provision has been made. In offering the resolution Chace said he had reason to believe that the statements made yesterday by the senator from Kansas (Mr. Ingalls) were correct and that the accounts referred to were adjusted and information called for by the senate required merely a transcript from the books of the department. Mr. Chace added that some correspondence placed in his hands between a claimant against the post office strongly gave a suspicion that there might be some collusion between parties in the post-office department and certain claim agents in Washington, particularly one such agent who assumed to be above not only the department but congress itself and dictated to claimants what proportion of their claims they should pay him. That agent had even gone so far as to give his own name to an act of congress passed in relation to the claims in question. Chace believed the postmaster general owed it to himself and the department to take such action as should relieve the department from the grave suspicion that rested on it in connection with these claims. Chace did not mean to charge, he could not charge because he was not prepared to prove, that anybody in the department was guilty but he would say circumstances pointed to very grave suspicions. Claims against the government, Chace added, though needing no agent for their presentation or payment. If the bill was honest it should be paid and no claim agent should be able to say to a claimant, "Stand and deliver." The resolution was agreed to.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar under the five minute rule.

Bill for encouragement of the American merchant marine and to promote postal and commercial relations with foreign countries. (This is Frye's bill providing for a payment of 50 cents a mile for carrying foreign mails of the United States. The substance of the bill has already been attached as a senate amendment to the post office appropriation bill.)

Bill to provide for sale of the site of the fort at Omaha, Neb., sale or removal of improvements thereon and for a new site and the construction of suitable buildings.

Bill authorizing the secretary to pay the First National bank of Portland, Oregon, $8349 advanced by the bank to a contractor for the construction of the United States revenue cutter Corwin on security of payments to be made by the United States. In this case the contractor having failed the government itself finished the vessel for less money than was due the contractor.

Bill to increase the efficiency of the army of the United States (This is Logan's original bill which provided for increase of the army, and this provision gave rise to protracted debate in the senate some weeks ago. In its new form that feature of the original bill has been omitted from the amended bill.)

After an executive session the senate adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The speaker laid before the house a message from the president announcing his approval of the shipping bill but pointing out a defect which he discovers to exist in the measures. The message is as follows:

To the house of representatives

Upon examination of the bill originating in the house of representatives, number 4838, entitled "An act to abolish certain fees for official services to American vessels and to amend the laws relating to shipping commissioners, seamen and owners of vessels and for other purposes," I find that there is such a failure to adjust existing laws to the new departure proposed by the bill as to greatly endanger the public service if the bill should not be amended or at once supplemented by additional legislation. Fees, which are at present collected from vessels for services performed by bureaus of inspection, and which made up the fund from which certain expenses attached to that bureau were paid, or by the proposed bill abolished, but no provision has been substituted directing that such expenses shall be paid from the public treasury or any other source. The objects of the bill are in the main so useful and important that I have concluded to approve the same upon the assurance of those actively promoting its passage that another bill shall be at once introduced to cover the defect above referred to. The necessity of such supplemental legislation is so obvious that I hope it will receive the immediate action of congress.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND
Executive Mansion, June 18th, 1886.

Dingley of Maine stated that he was instructed by the shipping committee to introduce a measure to remedy the defect pointed out by the president, and he asked unanimous consent to introduce it now and put it upon its passage.

Morrison of Illinois objected and the message was referred to the shipping committee.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The chair to-day laid before the senate the credentials of the election of Nelson W. Aldrich as United States senator from Rhode Island. They were read and filed.

George, from the committee on judiciary, reported favorably a bill to remove the political disabilities of J. G. Fourney, of Mississippi.

The bill passed, the vote being unanimous.

Frye, from the committee on rules, reported favorably the Edmunds resolution providing for such amendment to the rules as to admit of debate on a motion to reconsider. The resolution was agreed to and the rules accordingly amended.

Mr. Plumb offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the interior for information as to how many entries of public lands have been cancelled for fraud after investigation by special agent and after due hearings conducted in accordance with rules of practice from and during the year 1883 up to this time, and whether any and what entries have been cancelled for frauds have been reinstated on taking testimony, &c.

A resolution offered by Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, was agreed to inquiring of the secretary of the interior [illegible] ing renewal of Indian traders' licenses.

On motion of Sherman the senate took up the bill to grant right of way to the Cinnabar and Clark's Fork railroad through the corner of Yellowstone park. Consideration went over till to-morrow.

The army appropriation bill was reported from the house with a message of non concurrence in senate amendments, and asking conference. On motion of Logan the senate insisted on its amendments and the chair appointed Messrs. Logan, Plumb and Gorman as a conference committee.

The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was received from the house with a message of non concurrence. On motion of Mr. Allison the senate insisted on its amendments and ordered conference.

The bill to repeal the pre-emption and timber-culture acts was then taken up and consideration proceeded with.

Berry submitted an amendment providing that as to desert lands not more than 640 acres should be held in single ownership.

After executive session the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Belmont from the committee on foreign affairs reported back the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill with a recommendation that certain of the senate amendments thereto be concurred in and others non-concurred in. The report was agreed to. Belmont also reported back the message of the president on the subject of the inauguration of the statute of Liberty Enlightening the World, in New York harbor. Referred to the committee on appropriations.

Anderson, of Kansas, offered a resolution providing for final adjournment of congress at noon on Saturday July 3. Referred to the committee on ways and means.

The committee on labor reported a bill granting leaves of absence to employes at United States navy yards. House calendar.

Also a bill to amend the act prohibiting the importation of contract labor. House calendar.

The house went into committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill.

The Stanton debate was continued by Hepburn of Iowa, who severely criticised Wheeler's speech upon the late secretary of war, and declared that he could not tamely submit to have men who were embalmed in the hearts of their countrymen and whose memory was revered, derided by such as the gentleman from Alabama.

He then yielded to Kelley of Pennsylvania, who read the following letter written by Stanton to Rev. H. Dyer under date of November, 1862. "Your note of the 11th inst has remained unanswered because of pressure of business which left me neither time nor strength to respond. When General McClellan failed to obey the order of the president to move against the enemy, given on October 1st, I thought he ought to be removed upon the spot. Nearly a month, time enough to have had a victorious campaign, was lost by his disobedience of orders. When his creatures and those who are enemies of the country undertook to apologize for his delay by the false pretense that he needed supplies that were held from him by the department my duty to the country required exposure of the falsehood; and I demanded a report on the subject from the general-in-chief. It is not my fault that he was not removed before the New York election after his disobedience of orders. In respect to any combination by Mr. Chase, Mr. Seward and myself against Gen. McClellan it is utterly false. For reasons not necessary to mention here fire and water would as soon combine. Each does his duty as he deems right. In respect to the imputation of selfish or ambitious motives denial is needless. Those who make the imputation do it ignorant of my principles of action or with prejudiced feelings, and like all other public men I must expect and patiently bear misconstruction and false report. In respect to the present condition of affairs all I can say is that the whole power of the government is being put forth with the most vigor and I think more earnestness on the part of military commanders than in any former period. Treason is encouraged in the northern states by the just discontent of the people, but believing our national destiny is as immediately in the hands of the most high as ever were the children of Israel I am not only undismayed but full of hope. Neither I or myself turning to the right hand nor to the left, serving no man and at enmity with none, I shall strive to perform my whole duty in the great work before us mistakes and faults I know I may commit, but the purpose of my actions shall be simply to the public good."

Wise, of Virginia, regretted that the gentleman from Alabama (Wheeler) had furnished the gentleman from Iowa (Hepburn) with an opportunity to fight over again the issues of '62. He only wished to remark to the gentleman from Iowa, who had sought many occasions to make a fling at the south, that brave men and honorable men never struck a prostrate foe. He did not know what part the gentleman took in the union army, except as he found it given in the congressional directory, but one thing was certain that the gentleman bore on his body no proof that he had ever led a desperate charge, and he did not think from the gentleman's conduct here that it was likely he ever would.

Henderson of Iowa: "My colleague may bear no scars but no soldier who went from Iowa was more at the front than he."

Wise: "I take his history as written by himself and certainly his biography was partial." Wise then proceeded to speak on the bill, and earnestly impressed upon the majority the propriety and necessity for rehabilitation of the navy.

Goff of West Virginia attributed the present condition of the navy to the idiotic policy of appropriations by congress and denied that it was the result of extravagant expenditures by former secretaries of the navy. He then went on to criticise the actions of Secretary Whitney in connection with the "Dolphin" and bitterly assailed the auxiliary board appointed by the secretary without authority of law to report on the vessel. That board consisted of Captain Belknap, Commander Evans and Mr. Winter. The first named officer had been an applicant for promotion. He knew that the report was intended to be made one way and unless it was so made he would get neither promotion nor his designation to his high office. Commander Evans had an underlying grudge and hatred against Secretary Chandler, having been removed by him. Mr. Winter was superintendent of the Metropolitan Steamship company in which he was deeply interested and to which John Roach was rival as he built the ships of the Mallory line. He was interested in patents which Mr. Roach had repatented and this was the [illegible] this impartial board. [illegible] was convicted on such testimony as he (Goff) believed this board could not be duplicated anywhere. The Dolphin" was as grand a ship as had ever danced on the ocean wave, if the testimony of experts could be relied on. It had been condemned on the ground that it had not attained a speed of 15 knots an hour. That was not true. It had attained and exceeded that speed. The advisory board had said that it made over 15 knots an hour under the most disadvantageous circumstances. After the appointment of Lieutenant Knapp to the board it went down to New York. The vessel made a trial trip and the board reported to the secretary of the navy that the Dolphin made over 15 knots. A dispatch from Mr. Belknap reporting that the vessel had made 15½ knots had slumbered in the department until last week. It had slumbered and it would be far better for the reputation of living men if it still slumbered. It had slumbered from May, 1885, down to the time that Senator Hale called for all information relative to the matter. Secretary Whitney had reluctantly drawn from a pigeon hole and given it the light of day. Its being kept secret was especially significant, as Secretary Whitney after its receipt had written to the attorney general asking him for his opinion on this subject, and stating that as a fact that the Dolphin had not made fifteen knots an hour. On the strength of this statement the attorney general had acted, and this dispatch written in May, 1885, had slumbered while the attorney general was making his decision and while the wreck of the grandest establishment which had honored the land had been going on to the shame and degradation of the government. On the 11th of June, 1885, another trial trip had been made to test the structural strength of the vessel and not its speed. Captain Belknap had sent a dispatch to the secretary reporting the result of the trip and making no complaint of the vessel or unfavorable comment thereon. The secretary telegraphed, and the telegram had also slumbered till called for by Senator Hale, that the test was valueless and closed with the significant sentences: "Has yesterday's trial aided you in determining these matters? If not, require such tests to be made next week as you think necessary. Do this unless you prefer to make your report based on present information without steaming up." On the strength of these instructions from the secretary they made their report condemning the Dolphin. They said she was structurally weak, a fact they had not intimated in their dispatches. They said that the engine decks vibrated as the vessel plunged through rough seas, while experts maintained that it was a sign of strength for these monsters of the deep to vibrate. Each and every act of Secretary Whitney from the time this uncalled for warfare had been commenced upon John Roach to the rendition of the attorney general's opinion had been without authority of law or fact, and every act since that time had been without authority of law. If the opinion of the attorney general was law he (Goff) would rather spend an eternity with John Roach under these circumstances amid the wreck of a lifetime and destruction of fortune than an hour with the young reformer in his gilded palace at the other end of the avenue. [Applause on republican side.]

Mr. O'Neil, of Missouri submitted an argument favoring liberal appropriations for the navy, for sea coast defense and torpedo service.

Mr. Sayres of Texas defended the action of the secretary of the navy in connection with the Dolphin, and criticised the reports of the board, the members of which, if rightly served, would be laboring under an indictment for attempt to connive at fraud upon the government. When Secretary Whitney had come into office he found that "honest old" John Roach with the consent of the elegant advisory board of the former secretary of the navy had abstracted from the government, in violation of law and the spirit of the contract, the neat little sum of $180,000. Secretary Whitney entered into an investigation and his actions and the actions of the board appointed by him were right, Secretary Chandler, John Roach and the republican party to the contrary notwithstanding.

Herbert of Alabama offered an amendment to the clause relative to the pay of the navy, placing $576,380 of the surplus on hand to the credit of the pay of the navy. Agreed to.

The committee rose and the house took a recess till 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

The house at its evening session passed 26 private pension bills.

Mr. Wallace of Louisiana took the house to task for small attendance at night sessions, and gave notice that next Friday he would demand a quorum.

The house at 11 o'clock adjourned.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the assistant secretary of the treasury submitting an estimate of an appropriation amounting to $626,714 [illegible] controlled by the [illegible] ferred.

On motion of T[illegible] amendments to the pension appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and Townshend, Wilson and Long were appointed conferees.

The house having resumed consideration of the naval appropriation bill rejected, yeas 99, nays 131, the motion made on Saturday by Goff, of West Virginia, to recommit the bill with instructions to the committee on naval affairs to report it back with an amendment making a provision for the completion of double-turreted monitors.

The bill then passed.

Under call of states the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Henley of California, a resolution directing prosecution of officers of the Union Pacific railroad.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Reagan of Texas in the chair, on the sundry civil bill.

On point of order raised by McMillan the clause appropriating $68,000 for building a steam tender for the fourth lighthouse district was stricken from the bill.

Propositions submitted by Blanchard of Louisiana appropriating $10,000 for a revenue patrol vessel for use on the Mississippi river, and by Mr. Crain of Texas appropriating $85,000 for revenue steamer for use on the gulf were ruled out on points of order.

The paragraph relative to the bureau of engraving and printing having been reached Dingley of Maine offered an amendment requiring the engraving of notes of the denominations of $1 and $2, and other denominations authorized by law.

Randall raised a point of order against the amendment, and in the course of his argument in support of the point he took occasion to deny that the present administration had [illegible] the administration towards the [illegible] it was clear that the secretary of the treasury had made war on $1 and $2 notes in violation of the law of May 31, 1878. He did not charge that the secretary had done so wittingly, but wittingly or unwittingly he had violated the statute when he retired $1 and $2 notes and issued notes of larger denomination.

The point of order was sustained and on appeal being taken the committee sustained, 87 to 85, the decision of the chair.

Warner of Ohio offered a similar amendment which met with a similar fate. Warner then attempted to evade the point of order by modifying the amendment so as to authorize the issue of $1 and $2 notes in place of mutilated and cancelled notes of like denominations.

Bland of Missouri said the law on the statute book required the treasury to keep in circulation $346,000,000 legal tender notes. If this amendment were adopted the amount of legal tender notes would not be increased but between forty and fifty million dollars would be piled up in the treasury. His policy would be to leave [illegible] where it was and make room for $1 and $2 coin notes issued on silver. Silver needed legislation to get it in circulation, greenbacks needed none. An amendment, he contended, violated the existing law because it changed the discretion of the secretary of the treasury. It was bad policy for those who advocated silver circulation to endeavor to drive silver out of circulation by compelling the issue of $1 and $2 legal tender notes.

The chair overruled the point of order and then Warner advocated the adoption of the amendment.

Symes of Colorado spoke a good word for the silver dollar, and Mills of Texas stated that it was the intention of the banking and currency committee to call up the certificate bill as soon as the appropriation bills were disposed of.

The amendment was lost, 73 to 87.

Warner then offered an amendment of similar purport, but pending action the committee rose.

Adjourned.

Pension Bills

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The house committee voted to amalgamate a substitute for the Blair bill pensioning disabled soldiers with the bill to increase the rate of pension to soldiers who have lost a leg or arm and to attach to the combined bills a clause imposing an income tax to meet the expenditure involved. The clause is patterned after the income tax introduced in the 47th congress by General Ewing. Statistics collected at the time the bill was introduced indicated that a revenue of $63,000,000 per annum could be raised in this way.

A Fatal Fire

BOSTON, June 21.—A terrific fire accompanied by loss of life this afternoon destroyed the New England Institute Fair building on Huntington avenue. The building was built by the New England Manufacturers and Mechanics institute for exhibition at a cost of nearly $500,000. Last winter it was purchased by the Metropolitan Street Railroad company for $300,000 and has since been used for a place for storing cars. So quickly did the flames spread that before the engines had arrived the immense roof had fallen and the building was a roaring mass of flames. The flames refused to surrender till they had conquered everything combustible in the building, and the work of rescue was attended with great danger. The charred remains of two men were brought out and are thought to be those of Wm. Taylor and a man named Trost, both carpenters. It is believed that other bodies are buried in the debris, as several workmen are missing. As confusion and no correct statement of loss can yet be made. The flames are still burning in the interior of the building, of which nothing is left except the lower portions of the walls.

BOSTON, June 21.—There were many men in ice when the fire broke out, and all rushed for the rear windows. Most of them were helped out, but while the rush was being made to one of the windows at which a scorched and bleeding face was seen, a person who had been looking out fell back into the seething mass and was past all help. A colored man, name unknown, went back in the burning building to save some property and was not seen to come out again. Chester L. Hazeltine and E. L. Farren had plenty of time to escape, but endeavored to run some cars out and were frightfully burned. While thousands of spectators were viewing from neighboring roofs the magnificent spectacle a terrible tragedy was being acted within, [illegible] bodies in the ruins. Inside the building were 400 horse cars fully repaired, each worth $700. Repairs and refurnishing of the building amounted to $50,000. The total loss is about $400,000. The burning of the vast building was one of the grandest sights seen in this city since the great fire of 1872. The wind blew freshly and added much to the power of the flames as they rapidly swept from one part of the building to the other.

Canada's Cardinal.

QUEBEC, June 21.—Eight thousand persons assembled in and around the Grand Seminary [illegible] yesterday afternoon, the occasion being the presentation by citizens of Quebec to Cardinal Taschereau of an address and a purse containing $5,574. On the southeast side [illegible] a large throne had been erected [illegible] the windows of the seminary were a mass of [illegible] flags, among which were flags bearing the name of President Cleveland and the names of different cities of the United States. All Catholic and religious societies were represented. The pontifical guards formed the guard of honor. At 4 [illegible] the cardinal arrived in a carriage. Upon ascending the throne Mayor Langelier pronounced and on behalf of the citizens read the address, congratulating him upon his elevation to the cardinalate, and presenting the purse. The cardinal replied thanking the citizens. He said he had good reasons to rejoice at the honor conferred upon him in appointing a citizen of Quebec to this high office. He referred to the past and present history of Quebec from civil, military and religious points of view.

Base Ball.

[illegible]

At Staten Island—[illegible] 4.

At Cincinnati—St. Louis 6, Cin[illegible] 5.

At Pittsburg—Louisville [illegible]

At Detroit—Chicago [illegible], Detroit 4.

At New York—Washington 2, New York 6.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Continued from Sixth Page

discussion on this subject by different members of the convention, which showed that there was not a little difference of opinion some favoring and others opposing admission to the church at an early age.

Hon. R. H. Gilmore, of Leadville, who was next called upon for an address on "Child Power and How to Direct It," explained that the committee had made an error in putting him on the programme for this theme. His topic, instead, was "Child Culture."

The most interesting feature of the afternoon session was the conversation on "Practical Plans for Primary Work," led by Mrs. C. W. Beach of Leadville, which lasted about half an hour. Mrs. Beach is an extremely pleasing talker and offered many valuable suggestions to teachers of primary classes. Mrs. Beach was hardly given time in which to cover the ground and answer all the questions asked. She could have easily entertained the convention a half hour longer.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Buchtel of Denver the secretary was instructed to obtain C. M. Hobbs' paper on "Bible Use of Illustration" for publication in the Denver Tribune-Republican.

Mrs. Henry Goodrich of Denver gave an illustration of a specimen primary class, which concluded the afternoon session of the convention.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening the opera house was completely filled with delegates and spectators. Chairman Hobbs presided and the programme was opened with song and praise service. The report of the committee on the election of directors of the association for the ensuing year was presented and adopted. It was as follows:

For term expiring 1887, Mrs. C. M. Jones, Grand Junction, and R. S. Dustan, Leadville.

For term expiring 1888, Dr. T. G. Horn, Colorado Springs, Rev. I. B. Self, Cañon City, and Rev. John Gray, Pueblo.

For the term expiring 1889, Dr. H. Buchtel, Denver, R. H. Gilmore, Denver, Rev. M. Wallace, Greeley, and Robert S. Roe, Denver.

Rev. Robert Cameron of Denver was then introduced and delivered his address on the "Origin and Growth of the Sunday School Idea," which was to have been given on Tuesday night. He occupied considerable time, but commanded the closest attention from beginning to end, and when he closed with the explanation that he was encroaching on the time of others the audience cried "Go on!" "Go on!" but he declined to do so and gave way to the gentleman following him.

Rev. Dr. Buchtel, of Denver, then stated that the association was in debt to the amount of $8?, and that $70 had already been subscribed, thus leaving a balance of $1?. Mr. Buchtel urged the convention, by contribution, to defray the small balance and subscribe a sufficient amount to defray the expenses of the association for the ensuing year. As a result of this appeal the total amount subscribed and collected in cash amounted to $252.22. The largest contribution, $15, coming from the Zion colored church of Denver, and $5 from the Chinese Sunday school of Denver.

According to the programme Prof. Joseph C. Shattuck Dean of the Denver university was put down for an address entitled "Provision by the church for the Education and Training of Teachers," but he stated that he had not been notified until a day or so ago that he was to give an address on this topic consequently was not prepared. He however gave an impromptu talk of a general nature that gave equally as good satisfaction and offered much valuable information.

Rev. Mr. Gray of Denver suggested the offering of a resolution requesting the executive committee to do something in the way of preventing the sale of liquor to minors. He said that the statute gave no protection which statement was corrected by one or two other delegates.

It was expected that the credentials committee would present a report last night, but it had not yet completed its work, the necessary credentials not having been handed in by many delegates. We ascertained, however, that the names of 148 delegates had been enrolled, divided up denominationally as follows: Presbyterians 35, United Presbyterians 4, Cumberland Presbyterian 6, Methodist Episcopal 33, Congregational 13, Baptist 22, Christian 8, United Brethren 3, Union schools 17, railroad missions 2, Lutheran 2.

We were requested and consented to publish a list of the delegates in full, but were unable to obtain the list from the committee or from any other source.

STATE SUPERINTENDENTS

The afternoon meeting of the county and state school superintendents was held at the Congregational church. There were about eighty present and all the topics of discussion were handled with much interest and earnestness. They were as follows.

CONVERSATIONAL TOPICS.

1 "The Opening Exercises" Henry Schuck, Central City
2 "The Selection of Hymns" F. A. Williams, Denver
3 "The Closing Review" G. Malcolm, Denver
4 "Providing Substitutes for Absent Teachers" K. B. Alling, Canon City
5 "Securing New Teachers" Dr. T. G. Horn, Colorado Springs
6 "The Preservation of Order" R. Z. Dustan, Leadville
7 "Securing New Scholars" Rev. H. P. Case, Colorado Springs
8 "Maintaining a Spirit of Reverence" Rev. W. O. Thompson, President Longmont College

From Friday's Daily

Yesterday morning's session of the Sunday school convention opened up at nine o'clock with a larger number in attendance than on any previous day, the lower part of the opera house being completely filled and a number occupied seats in the balcony. The faces of many new delegates were also noticeable. The first fifteen minutes of the session were given to devotional exercises after which the convention listened to a comprehensive and interesting address on "Sunday School Entertainments; Their Proper Character and Purpose," delivered by Mr. F. A. Williams. This address at its close brought forth rather an animated discussion on Sunday school entertainments, in which a number of the delegates took part.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. F. A. Williams:

WHEREAS, The appropriate objects of the Sabbath school work are purely benevolent, and

WHEREAS, We recognize the usefulness of railroad excursions as a means of recreation and social intercourse among Sabbath school workers, and

WHEREAS, Great difficulties have arisen in the management of such excursions owing to the classification of children in the making of excursion rates by the railroads, thus in a large measure unwittingly defeating the objects of such excursions; therefore

Resolved, That this convention urge upon the proper officers of such railroads, and of the Colorado pool, the propriety and necessity of fixing the limit of age at which children's tickets will be sold at 16 years, and that all schools availing themselves of such arrangements insist upon the observance of the rules as a matter of honor and conscience.

Resolved, That the officers of this convention are requested to make proper presentation of these resolutions and procure suitable action to be taken thereon by the railroads.

The resolution was adopted unanimously by the convention.

Chairman Hobbs then read the following telegram to the convention:

NEW ALBANY, INDIANA.

President of the Sunday School Convention.

Indiana greets Colorado in the Master's service. We pray for a blessing upon your convention and for consecrated zeal throughout the year.

W. H. LEAVENING, President.
L. CONNER, Secretary

On motion the following was sent in response:

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., June 24, 1886.

W. H. Leavening, President of the Indiana Sabbath School Convention, New Albany, Indiana

Our convention returns fraternal greeting, and joins hands with you in the Master's service.

C. M. HOBBS, President.
J. C. KENNEDY, Secretary.

Rev. Mr. Gray, of Denver, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the board of directors be instructed to present a memorial to the next general assembly of Colorado praying for the passage of an act of the assembly prohibiting with suitable penalties the furnishing by sale or gift or otherwise of intoxicating liquor to minors.

A committee composed of Mr. A. ing, of Cañon City, Rev. John Gray, of Pueblo, Mr. Buchanan, of Denver, Mrs. N. F. Cheesman, of Greeley, and Rev. Mr. Brewster, of Salida, was appointed to select the place for holding the next convention.

The resolution presented by Mr. Gray was referred to a committee composed of Rev. Mr. Eldridge, Rev. I. B. Self and Rev. I. S. Black with instructions to report at the afternoon session.

Mr. Peter Winne was to have led a discussion on the subject of "Young People's Meetings in Connection with Sunday School Work," but as he was not present it was omitted, and a paper on "How Christmas Should be Observed by Sunday Schools" substituted. This paper was read by Miss C. M. Jones of Grand Junction.

Short addresses by the Rev. G. S. Oliver of Evans and Rev. G. N. Eldridge of Colorado Springs concluded the morning session.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was opened with devotional exercises conducted by the Rev. Mr. Brewster of Salida. The first topic taken up was "The Missionary Work of the Sunday School," by Rev. John Gray of the Christian church, Pueblo. He urged the importance of training children in missionary work and gave some suggestions as to how to do it.

Chairman Hobbs then introduced Prof. Wad El Ward and Mrs. Ward of Jerusalem to the convention. Mr. and Mrs. Ward were attired in the costume of the country. He spoke of the freedom that the Christians enjoyed in this country and he hoped that the time would come when the Jews would enjoy the same freedom. Mr. Ward spoke very highly of America, its people, its educational facilities, etc. In conclusion Mr. and Mrs. Ward sang a song in Hebrew.

After a recess of ten minutes during which time Mr. and Mrs. Ward were introduced to many of the delegates the convention proceeded with miscellaneous business.

Rev. I. B. Self introduced the following resolution which was adopted.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that we deplore the present law as it now stands in the statutes of Colorado allowing minors to visit saloons, gaming houses and other schools of vice if accompanied by their parents and guardians, and as laborers together for the eternal welfare of all the children and youth of our broad commonwealth we will work and pray for the time to come when minors shall not be allowed to go into these haunts of vice and crime even though accompanied by their awful parents.

Mr. Fowler offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that at this crisis every Sunday school in the state be earnestly recommended to supply themselves with gospel temperance literature of an educative character coming to every family statedly.

Adopted.

Rev. H. E. Sewell offered the following:

Resolved, That the heartfelt thanks of the convention are tendered to the people of Colorado Springs for the very kind and hospitable manner in which we have been entertained by them and that we shall always keep them in grateful remembrance. Adopted.

Mrs. N. C. Fisk of Denver then read a paper entitled "One Week with the Teacher." She advanced many practical thoughts and ideas that were valuable to the Sunday school teachers as well as to the children.

General A. L. Sampson stated that one item of business had been overlooked. He offered a resolution to the effect that the thanks of the convention be extended to the state press and the reporters for the publication of proceedings, to the several railroads of the state for reduced rates of transportation, to the committee of arrangements for providing effective machinery for the use of this convention and to some one for providing such a beautiful place in which to hold the session, also thanks to pages for services gratuitously rendered and to the choir for the excellent music.

The question box was then opened up. A number of slips had been deposited by delegates asking questions of importance to the Sunday school. These questions were answered by Dr. Buchtel of Denver, Miss Beach of Leadville, Rev. F. B. Gregg of this city, Mrs. A. C. Fisk of Denver, Rev. G. N. Eldridge.

Convention then adjourned until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 7.30 o'clock by the president. Devotional exercises were then held under the direction of F. S. Rowe of the Railroad Mission school. In Denver. Never before has there been so much spirit shown in the devotional exercises. The committee appointed to select a place for the next meeting of the state convention reported that invitations had been received from Denver, Pueblo, Greeley and Trinidad, they further reported that they had decided to refer the matter to the executive committee to decide and if possible to decide on Pueblo.

The president then introduced the Rev. Dr. Buchtel of Evans Chapel, Denver, who spoke on "The Value of Early Impressions." He said that all who served God were to be congratulated. He intended to speak more particularly of the young people. The work in which we are engaged makes a large demand on fate. The eternal destiny of the soul is fixed forever in these years when it seems impossible to succeed. The word of God recognizes in every part the value of early impressions. I want to say here that I do not sympathize with some opinions expressed in this convention in regard to early conversion. Do you not remember that the eighty days during the time that Garfield lay dying that nobody cared to hear R. G. Ingersoll; instead of that they were praying that Garfield's body might be saved. During the time Garfield lay dying an infidel in our town announced that he intended to speak and nobody attended except him and his wife. I believe that every man in the United States has faith. Life in order to go on in orderly fashion must have right childhood training. The Jews practiced and recognized that in childhood they became members of the church and at five they began to study the scriptures, and at twelve they began a course of training which lasted until they were fourteen when they were confirmed into the church. I find that I am a member of Christ Jesus and this demonstrates to me I am a new man. We find that the body comes to its full strength at thirty years of age but the soul does not, it keeps growing stronger and more prepared for everlasting life. At the period when you are young in age you can form your mind into any state; you can not alter the habits of man. The stamp put upon a child will remain there forever and so all you who are engaged in putting a stamp on a child's mind should be careful what it is. Is it any wonder that John Stuart Mill had hostility to religion when we remember the father he had and the manner in which he taught him?" Mr. Buchtel gave several other illustrations showing the value of early impressions. He closed his address by saying he wanted to impress upon all the importance of early impressions and gave several selections from noted divines showing their experience of these impressions.

On the motion of General Sampson a vote of thanks was extended to Manager Nye of the opera house for the liberality he has shown in allowing the convention the use of the building. Also to the local committee for the complete arrangements they had made.

Rev. J. B. Gregg, pastor of the Congregational church, then gave the closing address of the convention on the subject of "Mistakes of Sunday Schools." Mr. Gregg said that after having had such a pleasant and profitable convention the critical address that he was required to give was rather out of place but that he would try to do the best he could and he hoped that the convention would extend their indulgence. Mr. Gregg told in many different ways how mistakes were made in the teaching of Sunday schools and gave amusing illustrations to substantiate what he said.

Three minute addresses then followed by General Sampson, Rev. Mr. Ray, Rev. I. S. Black, Rev. I. B. Self, Rev. Mr. Cowden, Rev. G. N. Eldridge and others. Chairman Hobbs then announced that with prayer and the pronunciation of the benediction by the Rev. Mr. Davis, the sixth annual convention of the Colorado State Sunday School association would close.

The universal impression seemed to prevail that it was the largest and most profitable yet held.

TROUBLESOME TRAMPS.

A Nuisance That Should be Abated Immediately.

Something ought to be done at once to relieve Colorado Springs from the depredations and visitations of tramps. They ought to be forewarned that the city can well get along without instead of harboring and feeding them. As it is they are only given encouragement to come here, knowing as they do that they will be fed and not interfered with. No doubt the word has been passed along the line that Colorado Springs has a bird cage for a jail where they obtain a meal and depart at their own convenience. Last night there were twelve tramps confined in the jail for a few hours, but after the adjournment of the council, when the guardians went to pay their respects to them, they were not to be found, having pried open the door and made their escape. Others have escaped in a similar way repeatedly, and to tell the truth the average tramp rather courts than fears incarceration in our calaboose. The officers feel that their tramp chases are more for amusement than anything else, knowing as they do that if they accomplish arrests they awake to find their captives gone, otherwise through proceedings before the police magistrate the city has been involved in costs to the extent of $5 or perhaps $25.

What to do with the tramps is now the problem and it is a hard one to solve. If they are allowed the freedom of the city as they have been for the past few months they will have the solution in their own hands and the citizens will be at their mercy. Immediate action is necessary and the organization of a vigilance committee with power to hang has been suggested.

COLORADO METEOROLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Weather Record for the Week from June 10 to 16 Inclusive.

The motion of the barometer was less complex than usual this week, consisting of a fall during the first three days, followed by a rise during the remaining four. The minimum, reached on Saturday the 12th, was quite low for the season. Accompanying the barometric depression, there were at some stations winds of rather more than average force; at other stations the winds were light. In all parts of the state the clouds were few during the low barometer. Especially on Sunday, the 13th, no station except Denver had more than one-tenth of the sky obscured by clouds; and at two-thirds of the stations it was perfectly clear. Both before and after this barometric minimum small amounts of rain fell in all quarters of the state, mainly in the form of thunder showers. The variations of temperature, as will be seen in Table B, were not alike in all parts of the state, some stations showing the highest thermometer near the beginning, others in the middle of the week, (Sunday) but at all stations the temperature at the close was lower than the weekly mean.

Those persons in any part of Colorado who are interested in the subject are invited to aid the association by contributing notes of the weather, and, upon communicating with the director of observations at Colorado Springs, will be furnished with blank forms for use in recording, and with all needed information. No instrumental outfit beyond a thermometer and a cheap rain-gauge is demanded, and even the latter is not essential.

TABLE A.

STATIONS	Altitude	OBSERVERS.
Platte Basin—		
Alma	10,300	W. H. Powless‡
Idaho Springs	7,500	I. Zeller.
Denver	5,294	Sergt. J. J. Gilligan, U. S. Signal Station.
Arkansas Basin.		
Husted	6,600	E. P. Moon.
Colo. Springs	6,100	F. H. Loud, Colorado College
Pike's Peak	14,134	Sergeant H. Hall, U. S. Signal Station.
Westcliffe	7,800	A. Comstock, M. D.‡
Canon City		F. P. Blake, M. D.
Pueblo	4,600	F. H. Law, M. D.‡
Trinidad	6,07?	Miss N. Yocum.
Ranch near Sanborn		H. F. Seldomridge.
Hugo	5,068	L. B. Perkins, M. D.
W. Las Animas	3,899	Sergt. T. H. Brandenburg, U. S. Signal Station.
Dodge City, Ks.	2,517	Sergt. J. E. Lanouette, U. S. Signal Station.
Rio Grande B'sn		
Santa Fe, N. M.	7,026	Sergeant W. V. Twaddell, U. S. Signal Station.
Western Colo		
Glenwood Sps.	5,770	W. L. Dorland, M. D.
Montrose	5,825	Sergt. T. C. Collins, U. S. Signal Station.
Pandora		C. Laforgue
Fort Lewis	8,500	Capt. T. A. Cunningham, U. S. Army Post.

‡ Member Colorado Meteorological Association.
§ Director Colorado Meteorological Association.

TABLE B
MEAN DAILY TEMPERATURE

Date	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Mean
Alma	[illegible]	48.8	48.3	51.7	50.[illegible]	48.5	46.6	48.8
Idaho Springs	66.0	62.2	61.0	63.0	61.5	[illegible]	63.0	63.3
Denver	73.4	71.7	68.2	64.2	64.5	66.0	66.6	68.4
Husted*	63.0	63.0	64.0	65.6	63.0	61.9	62.0	64.4
Colo. Springs	66.0	68.0	64.1	72.7	65.5	63.9	65.5	66.6
Pike's Peak‡	36.2	38.8	31.7	43.0	34.4	33.7	32.5	[illegible]
Westcliffe	55.5	58.7	58.8	62.7	64.7	64.5	64.5	61.0
Canon City				74.0	69.3	68.3	66.2	
Pueblo	70.7	70.5	72.8	74.7	73.7	70.5	71.0	72.0
Trinidad	67.0	63.0	71.0	73.5	70.3	58.0	61.[illegible]	63.2
Ranch near Sanborn	70.6	69.7	69.5	71.7	68	70.0	66.0	69.4
Hugo	76.2	75.5	74.0	76.6	73.5	69.3	69.0	73.1
W. L. Animas‡	71.9	73.5	75.3	79.3	74.3	72.2	71.3	74.0
Dodge City‡	74.4	77.8	78.6	81.3	83.0	76.2	72.3	77.5
Santa Fe‡	69.0	66.6	67.3	64.2	63.4	62.1	61.0	65.3
Glen. Springs	70.1	73.1	69.0	72.0	68.0	66.0	66.0	69.2
Montrose‡	72.5	70.1	67.9	68.5	62.8	62.3	61.1	66.5
Pandora	54.5	54.5	57.2	56.7	54.5	60.9	53.1	54.5
Fort Lewis	61.0	60.7	57.5	56.8	54.7	65.0	54.8	58.9

Daily means, unless otherwise stated, are means of readings at 7 a. m., 2 p. m. and 9 p. m. with double weight assigned to the evening observation.
*—Mean of highest and lowest temperature.
‡—Mean of readings at 6.00 a. m., 1.00 p. m. and 9.00 p. m., (Denver time) all of equal weight.

TABLE C
CLOUDINESS AND RAINFALL

Date	Clouds 10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Rainfall Amt	Dates
Alma	5	4	0	1	3	2	1		
Idaho Spgs.	11	11	7	3	12	6	6	0	
Denver	12	25	15	10	19	15	8	0.17	10 11 14 15
Husted	16	17	5	0	1	17	11	0.12	10 11 15 16
Colo Springs	20	26	14	0	4	11	16	0.18	16
Pike's Peak	11	15	5	0	6	16	13	0.10	10 11 15 16
Westcliffe*	7	2	0	1	0	0	0	0.02	10 11
Canon City				0	0	15	4		
Pueblo	19	21	2	0	2	14	4	0.41	11 16
Trinidad	3	13	3	0	0	13	13		10 11 15 16
Ranch near Sanborn	7	19	12	0	2	20	11	0.55	15 16
Hugo	5	11	8	1	4	15	7		15
W. L. Animas	11	13	12	0	2	18	21	0.	
Dodge City	2	4	13	0	5	25	6	0.12	15 16
Santa Fe	13	1[illegible]	6	[illegible]	0	0	0	0.	16
Glen Spr'gs	12	17	8	3	3	3	1		10
Montrose	17	17	11	0	1	1	0	0	
Fort Lewis	0	13	2	0	3	2	3	0	

Cloudiness is estimated on a scale of 30.
Rainfall is measured in inches and hundredths.
A dash (—) under the head of "amount of rainfall" signifies that the quantity was inappreciable.

F. H. LOUD,
Colorado College Meteorological Observatory.
Colorado Springs, June 22, 1886.

The aquatic exhibition of Captain Paul Boyton at Palmer Lake next Sunday afternoon will be more extensive than is usually given by the famous navigator. The Rio Grande road is having a full rigged ship constructed for the purpose of showing how one of the Boyton suits can be used in naval warfare. This ship, which is twenty feet long, will be blown up by a torpedo which Captain Boyton will place under it. The captain is now engaged in thoroughly equipping and rigging the ship. On the day of the exhibition it will lay anchored in the center of the lake. The captain will approach it in a circuitous and cautious manner, using the same strategy he would employ in case the ship belonged to an enemy's fleet, and deposit a torpedo under its bow. Then the performer retreats to a safe distance and the explosion occurs. A volume of water shoots into the air, and on the settling of the waters nothing of the ship is to be seen. This part of the performance is the most exciting of the exhibition, and is well worth going miles to see. A real exhibition of this same strategy brought Captain Boyton fame in the fall of 1885. It was at the time of the memorable rupture between England and Russia, and the English man-of-war Garnet had followed the Russian man-of-war Strelok into New York harbor. The Garnet was a magnificent war ship, lighted by electricity and equipped in the most modern way. While she was lying in the harbor one night, her brilliant lights reflecting their rays far out over the waters, Boyton cautiously approached the ship, and, entirely unseen by the guards on deck, fastened a mock torpedo to her side, just under the water's surface. He then moved off into the river, and could have escaped had he been more cautious. He was espied, however, and he was soon run down in a yawl by the ship's officers. A press boat had been following Boyton, and the Britishers were informed of the joke. The officers did not relish it, and the English government saw still less fun in it; for on the return of the Garnet to England, the ship's officers were suspended for negligence. The experiment, however, showed the practicability of Boyton's theory.

Water Men in Convention.

DENVER, June 24.—The second day's session of the American Water Works association was given up entirely to reading of papers by the following gentlemen: E. A. Keating of Halifax, N. S., on "Fungus or Mossy Growth in Clear Water;" John W. Hill, Milwaukee, on "Pumping Engines;" Col. Wm. Ludlow, Washington, D. C., "Water for Public Supplies;" J. G. Briggs, Terre Haute, Ind., "Cool Tests;" Chas. A. Hague, Milwaukee, "Steam Boilers and Settings;" Geo. A. Ellis, Springfield, Mass., "street mains." Dexter Brackett, Boston; A. H. Howland, Newton, Mass., and Peter Milne jr. Brooklyn, N. Y., each had a paper on "Specifications for Cast Iron Pipes." The visiting members are guests of the Denver Water Works company who give a banquet at the Albany hotel to-night in honor of the delegates. The convention will elect officers for the ensuing year to-morrow and adjourn.

Denver Criminals.

DENVER, June 24.—The criminal court today sentenced S. C. Day to 18 months in the penitentiary for larceny as bailee, and Arthur Jackson (colored) two years for assault with intent to kill, and then adjourned to September 6.

Evidence of both prosecution and defense in the Andy Green murder case in the district court closed this evening. The case will be argued to-morrow and given to the jury.

Fatal Accident.

DENVER, June 24.—T. A. Sherwood, a teamster, was thrown from a vicious mule today and killed. In falling his foot caught in the stirrup, and as the animal was running at the top of its speed the poor fellow was kicked and dragged to death before he could be extricated.

The President's Work.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The president was so much occupied to-day in considering a large batch of private pension bills that he denied himself to all callers and even postponed the regular cabinet meeting. Secretaries Lamar and Whitney, Attorney General Garland, Postmaster General Vilas and Acting Secretary Fairchild were promptly in attendance, but the president informed them he would prefer to dispose of the pension bills while his mind was on them rather than take up the business of the cabinet unless some of the departments had important matters to submit requiring immediate attention. As there was nothing requiring immediate attention the meeting adjourned.

XLIX Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—After routine morning business in the senate the bill repealing pre-emption and timber culture laws was laid before the senate.

On request of Hugh it was informally laid aside to permit consideration of the bill providing for the appointment and compensation of a United States district judge for the southern district of Alabama.

Logan moved as an amendment the provision of the bill heretofore passed by the senate fixing all district judges' salary at $5000 a year. Logan advocated the amendment, which was agreed to, the first division (relating to salaries) by a vote of 32 yeas to 20 nays; second division (prohibiting nepotism) by viva voce vote.

The bill as amended was then passed.

The bill repealing the pre-emption and timber culture laws was then proceeded with and Mr. George addressed the senate on the bill.

Stanford stated that the provisions of the bill as amended in the senate would prevent reclamation of desert lands. There were large quantities of such lands, he said, not worth a penny an acre, and they could be only reclaimed by the expenditure of large sums of money. In order to make reclamation possible he moved to restore certain words already struck out by the senate.

Plumb feared the amendment might lead to fraud and opposed it.

Stanford's motion was rejected.

The bill then passed, yeas 34, nays 20.

On motion of Dolph a committee of conference was ordered on disagreeing votes of the house and senate on the bill.

The Fitz John Porter bill was then laid before the senate.

Mr. Sewell said it was the same bill that had passed before. Mr. Sewell had the clerk read a number of resolutions of Grand Army posts urging the passage of the bill.

Logan obtained the floor to reply to Sewell, and after an executive session the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Without division the committee of the whole incorporated an amendment in the sundry civil bill requiring the secretary of the treasury to issue certificates of the denomination of $1, $2 and $5 on all surplus silver dollars now in the treasury in paying of appropriations made in the bill and other expenditures and obligations of the government.

Long, of Massachusetts, rising to a correction of the record, said that in a speech made some weeks ago a gentleman from California (Henley) had charged that Charles Francis Adams, of the Union Pacific railroad, had committed gross violations of law. He had asked him to specify what these violations were, and the only reply made by him was that Mr. Adams had himself said that the matter of free passes given by the Union Pacific cost the government some two thousand dollars a day. He (Long) had denied the correctness of this statement, and he found that his denial was altogether too broad as it appeared from his speech published. Mr. Henley had said that it cost the company $2,000. Mr. Adams in his testimony before the senate commission had stated that free passes cost the company $2,000 a day, but this was not a violation of the law, and the statement was accompanied by the remark that many of the passes were issued to railroad employes.

Randall of Pennsylvania moved to dispense with the morning hour.

Agreed to, and the house went into committee of the whole (Reagan of Texas in the chair) on the sundry civil bill, Reed remarking that a very sensible wing of the democratic party had control to-day. This was greeted with loud applause on both sides of the house.

The pending amendment was that offered by Warner of Ohio providing that no money appropriated for the bureau of engraving and printing shall be used in printing United States notes of small denomination in lieu of notes of small denomination cancelled or retired. The amendment was agreed to 99 to 78.

Gibson of West Virginia offered an amendment providing that nothing in the section shall be construed as subjecting appointees of the bureau of engraving and printing to civil service rules.

The amendment was rejected. The section of the bill concerning the geodetic survey having been reached, according to previous agreement a general debate was in order, after which the house adjourned.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Government bonds quiet, very strong; railroad bonds were less active, sales $1,470,500. Fluctuations were small and final prices show irregular changes with no important advances or declines. The news this morning affecting stocks was a most all of an unfavorable character. The strike on the Lake Shore road, however, was the prime element of the trouble. The advices from Chicago indicate that the disaffection among the workmen is likely to extend to other roads and at the same time the officials among other lines are inclined to make common cause with the Lake Shore, and thus settle the question at once. The market opened decidedly weak, generally ¼ to ⅜ per cent lower than last evening's closing figures, while Northern Pacific preferred was off ¾ and Lake Shore 1 per cent. In early trading, however, the market was strong under the leadership of Western Union, but the gains were generally for only small fractions. A general weakness later in the day carried Western Union down. Lackawanna was strongly supported throughout the entire day. The market closed heavy at or near the lowest figures.

The Mail and Express says: Mining shares were strong but dull. Mono sold at 1.85, Bassick 12, Caledonia Black Hills 1, Savage 1.70, Sierra Nevada 40, Union Consolidated 4?, Yellow Jacket 1.25, Bulwer 1.45, California and Virginia 1.?5.

[illegible]	[illegible]	American Express	5
Adams Express	[illegible]	Erie	27⅜
C. B. & Q.	[illegible]	Preferred	61⅜
Central Pacific	[illegible]	N. Y. C.	105⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	Union Pacific	58
Northwestern	[illegible]	Wells Fargo	129
Preferred	142	Ontario	29
Texas Pacific	11	Iron Silver	195
[illegible] Express	[illegible]	Quicksilver	6
[illegible] Telegraph	[illegible]	Preferred	23
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	Homestake	21
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sutro	11
[illegible]	24	Deadwood	

Fixing the Editor.

BUTTE, Mont., June 25.—This afternoon a man named Geo. Miller of Anaconda, conceiving himself to be wronged by the publication in the Daily Miner of a letter from that place concerning his daughter who eloped and was married in this city by a minister with six shooter accompaniment, went into the Miner office and asked to see the editor. C. O. Zegenfuss was in his private room at the head of the stairs. Miller pulled a pistol and saying, "I'll fix you here," he shot. Zegenfuss threw up his arm at the critical moment and the bullet entered the wall over his shoulder. The two clinched and Zegenfuss threw the would be murderer down the stairs to the foot of [illegible] him and [illegible] the Anaconda [illegible]. He [illegible] the office. He was [illegible] Zegenfuss will not prosecute.

The River and Harbor Bill

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The senate committee on commerce has nearly completed the river and harbor bill. It is possible but not probable that any important changes will be made at the meeting to-morrow. Items in the house bill [illegible] to an aggregate of [illegible] others have been decreased [illegible] $[illegible]5,500; net increase $2,[illegible] total appropriation by senate bill [illegible].

The Payne Bribery.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The senate committee on privileges and elections was addressed this morning by Congressman Butterworth, who advocated investigation of charges of bribery in connection with the election of Payne to the senate. The committee will meet again to-morrow for the purpose of discussing evidence laid before them and endeavor to reach a conclusion as to whether or not an investigation shall be made.

A Congo Enterprise.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—A certificate of incorporation of the United States and Congo National Immigration company of this city was filed with the recorder. The object of the company is to run and operate a line of steam vessels from Baltimore to the Congo country in Africa and the intermediate places for the purpose of emigration and commerce. The capital stock is placed at $2,000,000, which may be increased to $5,000,000.

Lake Shore Strike

CHICAGO, June 25.—Switchmen employed on the Lake Shore railroad at the stock yards in this city quit work this afternoon owing to the refusal of the company to discharge eight non-union men. It is believed the strike will become general on the road. It is a renewal of the test which occurred on the road last April.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

The president vetoed [illegible] more pension bills yesterday.

Indications for Colorado—Local rains, followed by fair weather, variable temperature.

Mrs. Cleveland assisted by Miss Gregg held an informal reception at the White House yesterday.

Secretary Whitney said yesterday that there is no truth in the report that he had resigned, and added that he had no such intention.

Judge Henry L. W[illegible], who has been in Boston for the past three weeks, arrived at Denver yesterday. He leaves for Santa Fe to-day.

Senator Morrill, although somewhat improved as compared with the worst stage of his present illness, remains in a critical condition. His disorder is inflammation of the bowels.

The Odessa Journal states that Herr Krupp is preparing to establish a foundry for the manufacture of cannon at Nikolaef, Russia, and a naval station at the junction of the Ingul and Bug rivers.

An eleven-year-old girl of Dole, in the department of Jura, bitten by a dog April 27th, was placed under treatment by Pasteur and returned home and has died of hydrophobia. Her death occurred June 17th.

The house committee on foreign affairs yesterday decided to report favorably a bill authorizing the president to appoint military and naval attaches to foreign legations; also a bill to protect submarine cables.

Arthur's Condition.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Ex-President Arthur left the city this afternoon for New London, Conn. He stepped up to the platform alone but slipped and nearly fell at the top step. Recovering himself he entered the car. The ex-president looked pale and worn. Several friends came to say good-bye.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE

Per annum ...... $2.00 Six months....... $1.00
Three months .... .50 One month... .... .25

ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application at the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

The French senate agree with the chamber of deputies that the nation can get along without her princes.

The successful opening of the smelting works at Gunnison is we hope the beginning of renewed prosperity in that city. The management only want to feel sure of successful business to make much larger investments.

Senators are again discussing the proposed law prohibiting congressmen from accepting employment from aided railroads. There should not be such a law on the statute books. It is a reproach that one should be considered necessary.

Mayor Dow has gone to work to abate the park nuisance with commendable energy. Loafers who have monopolized these grounds will soon be made to understand that the public has rights there which will be maintained, and that ladies may enjoy them undeterred by the presence of drunken rowdies.

The president's "terse" sentences rebuking congress for non-attendance at sessions for the consideration of private pension bills, and his consequent disregard of its conclusions, was received by the house yesterday with laughter. The chief magistrate must feel like a teacher dealing with unruly school boys.

Shooting editors is becoming fashionable now. Editor Ziegenfuss was visited by an Anaconda man yesterday, who attempted to wrap his deadly coils around him, but with harmless effect. After falling on him we don't wonder that Mr. Ziegenfuss thought his assailant sufficiently punished without calling on the law to continue it.

It is doubtful whether Mr. Morrison will feel strong enough to offer his tariff bill to the house again this session for consideration. There is no doubt, however, on the question of its passage. The demonstration of Mr. Hiscock to which Mr. Randall agrees, that there will be a deficiency for for the present fiscal year of fourteen millions, has more influence with hesitating members than the pressure of the administration.

The French princes have been expelled, and the quickness with which it has been accomplished is astonishing. Yesterday powerful and distinguished members of the republic, to-day outcasts without a home. The civilized world will condemn the policy of the republic; even the French newspapers of the better class denounce it. The following of the princes will naturally increase and when they return it may be to assume control of the nation. France is in deep water.

St. Petersburg correspondents of the London papers agree that the czar is planning to seize Constantinople, emboldened thereto by the helpless condition of Turkey; since the recent Greek and Bulgarian troubles an army of 200,000 men has been concentrated in the Crimea, and the Black sea fleet is on a war footing. England and France are occupied with their home difficulties, and the opportunity seems about as favorable as Russia is likely to get.

General Butler pays the following tribute to the value of the civil service reform law. There could be no more experienced testimony on the evils of the spoils system: "The only real benefit of this law is to the congressmen. It relieves them of a great deal of responsibility and gives them an excuse for getting rid of the demands upon them for places. The pressure for patronage upon a congressman is very great, and where he has the say as to appointments he makes forty enemies and one ingrate every time he makes a selection. I have had a good deal of experience upon this subject during my public life."

The police of Ottawa have discovered a band of anarchists, but have taken no action against them. It is a mistake. They should not be given liberty to spread their pernicious principles. In Chicago they were allowed to talk, circulate papers and hold public meetings. The authorities relied on the good sense of the majority of the people. But a bomb was thrown. The results of that diabolical deed can not be completely summarized, but of the sixty-seven police officers wounded seven have died, four are in a critical condition, sixteen are unable to leave their beds and twenty-two are slowly recovering.

Hobart Pacha will be buried in Turkey with extraordinary honors by the Turkish government. Although his remains will repose in the country he served so faithfully for twenty years he keenly felt the injustice of England in removing his name from the active list of the British navy, which was not restored until 1874, after two ineffectual appeals. Hobart was the third son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire. In 1835, being then 13 years of age, he entered the English navy, and at the age 55 had attained the rank of commander. During our civil war he became a noted runner of the blockade and made ten successful trips to southern ports. He entered the Turkish service in 1867 and organized the navy so thoroughly that in a few years it had become a great power. For his services he was rewarded with the rank of marshal of the empire. England's loss was Turkey's gain.

The president by jocularly vetoing pension bills is paving the way for securing the whole soldier vote—to his opponent.—Tribune-Republican.

This is rather a mean, underhanded thrust at the president. Of course partisan papers may raise the cry that Cleveland is against the soldiers having pensions. But we do not believe it will catch the whole soldier vote. The soldier that fought in the army has too much sense and generosity not to appreciate the high motives that influence the president in his vetoes. He has declared himself most decidedly in favor of pensioning soldiers. He put at the head of the pension bureau one of the most popular soldiers in Illinois. Those who know much about the class of bills he is vetoing, will not question his good judgment much less his motives. During the present congress some thousands of private pension bills were introduced. Senators and representatives did not know much about the merits of them and simply complied with requests. It has been found impossible to consider each bill. Hence they are passed in bunches. The committees do not inspect them because they are too numerous. There is a general understanding that all bills will be reported favorably by the committee and they are. The action of congress is therefore not to be considered with much respect. The pension bills are log rolling bills like the harbor river bill. Congress has not tried to abate the evil, but rather encouraged it until now no other business could be done if proper deliberation was given to this. There is a provision by law for an intelligent hearing and consideration of nineteen-twentieths of all these cases before congress and they should be heard and considered by the proper officer. It is quite true that there has been delay and some carelessness in granting pensions, and in correcting such injustice congress may work in its proper sphere. We do not understand that soldiers complain that they have to wait a year or more for a hearing in a department that hired a night force of clerks to issue patents to a railroad. But this was under another administration and railroad patents are now only issued by daylight. The only reason that congressmen have not declined to introduce four-fifths of the pension bills is because they lack the moral courage and are afraid of such attacks as are made in the above on the president. Perhaps no country has ever shown greater generosity to the soldier than ours and no soldiers ever deserved better treatment. But it is now no longer a specially honorable distinction to have a pension, though it still ought to be. A pension should be evidence of valuable service and gallant conduct. But it means much less now. The sutlers have put in their claims and as one paper remarked those who thought of enlisting should now apply. Rather than pursue the wholesale pensioning of to-day it would be much juster to put every surviving soldier on the pension list that has been in active service. The country would endorse this action, because it recognizes the value of their services. But while distinction is made between soldiers injured and uninjured, the man injured in a drunken debauch ought not to have the same consideration as the man who was wounded while bravely fighting in battle.

PERSONAL.

President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins, is to be the Phi Beta Kappa orator at Harvard this year.

Mrs. Kate Chase is making arrangements to dispose of "Edgewood," the former home of her father.

Representative Hepburn of Iowa, who has been prominent in recent debates, was once a printer's devil.

The Rev. Dr. Kinloch Nelson has declined the bishopric (P. E.) of Easton, Md., to which he was recently elected.

It is said that the queen of Portugal greatly dislikes her new stepdaughter, the Princess Amelia of Orleans.

President Fetterolf, of Girard college, has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Delaware college.

The relapse suffered last week by Bishop Stevens of Philadelphia was caused by overwork, but is not considered serious.

Mrs. Mary Emily Dowson has just received her diploma as a surgeon, the first of her sex qualified in Great Britain.

President Hanlon, of Pennington seminary, N. J., is desirous of having that institution raised to the full rank of a college.

Dr. Alfred R. Wallace, an eminent English scientist and member of numerous learned societies, will next fall visit this country on a lecturing tour.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner will address the graduates of the Worcester, Mass., normal school to-day on "A Practical Education for These Days."

Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly has returned to Boston, after a canoeing tour, much improved in health. He will spend next month canoeing on the Delaware.

The Rev. John W. Chadwick, of Brooklyn, will on Tuesday of next week deliver the alumni address at the Harvard Divinity school on "The Foundation of Religion."

The trustees of Adelbert college, Cleveland, will on Tuesday meet to chose a president of that institution. Among candidates for the office is mentioned ex-President Hayes.

Consumption Cure.

The Brooklyn Eagle describes the appearance and workings of a new machine intended to cure consumption. It is known as the Ketchum cabinet or pneumatic cabinet, and is the invention of a Brooklyn scientist, Prof. Joseph Ketchum. This cabinet was invented about two years ago, was patented by a company in which local capitalists are largely represented, and is leased only to physicians in good standing. It is not sold, as in such event, on the death of an owner, it might pass into the hands of a quack or inexperienced person, who could do no end of mischief with it, though its operation is quite simple.

The cabinet is of steel, with a plate glass front and a door at the back. It is about six feet high, and when the door is closed it is air tight. The mode of treatment is to place the patient on a chair in the cabinet with his nose stopped by a clothes pin or his own fingers, and his mouth enveloping the end of a rubber tube that pierces the glass front and communicates with the outside air. The cabinet is surmounted by a large, strong bellows operated from without by a pump handle. When the patient takes his seat and is prepared to breathe through the tube, the door is tightly closed and the bellows pumped. That produces a partial vacuum in the interior, and immediately the residuary air in the top and bottom and odd corners of the patient's lungs begins to expand to fill the vacuum. A violent breathing is established, expiration being accomplished with some effort, and where there is mucus or catarrh plugs they are pushed out by this swelling of the air behind them. A few minutes of this active and enforced exercise of the lungs is followed by rest, for weak lungs cannot stand too much of it at the start, and after it release the patient, if his lungs be unsound, coughs and expectorates mucus in considerable quantities. When the lungs are cleared he is again placed in the cabinet and breathes as before, but this time a powerful atomizer is put in operation at the external orifice of the breathing tube, and a fine spray of medicated liquid is thus inhaled. The compulsory deep breathing carries the inhaling vapor to every part of the lungs, which simple inhalation by weak lunged people will not do. Beginning with a slight rarefaction, the patient is subjected on every succeeding day to a greater, until he can exist with comfort in a good deal of a vacuum and breathless the externa air as fore by as a "blown" pugilist. In the reports of some hundreds of cases, a few days of this treatment has always been followed by increased weight, better appetite, better color, quieter sleep, and freer breathing, and in a few weeks at most the doctors discharge their patients to all appearance cured. Pleuritic adhesions are stretched by this process, patches of lung made solid by inflammation are aerated and restored to service, cavities are cicatrized, hemorrhages checked, and even in other than pulmonary disorders the effect of increased oxygenation is beneficial.

An Eagle reporter called recently on a bright young physician who has occasion to use one of these cabinets almost daily in his practice, having had some 70 patients under pneumatic treatment within a few months. With some misgivings the reporter entered this mysterious box and heard the turning of the knobs and bolts that hermetically sealed him, like preserves. There was a lift of the bellows pump, and it seemed as if his body was all lungs, for it bulged violently, if sensation were trustworthy. There was a deep inhalation, then the air was let in partly to facilitate expiration. Between these rapid changes of Brooklyn air and the air of Mount Blanc, for instance, the reporter puffed and blew until it seemed as if he would blow his brains out. The lungs seemed to fill of themselves, and it required a little force to expel the air. On being let out, he asked to what extent the air had been rarified, and was disgusted to learn that the rarity was equal to that of an altitude of less than a thousand feet. It was the suddenness of the ascent that made it seem of Alpine exaltation. With a rarity equal to that of Pike's Peak atmosphere he would have been prepared to explode violently around the cabinet, rendering the physician liable to punishment for a brand new style of manslaughter. During vacuum process, there was a pressure within the ears and a slight giddiness, to correct the effect of which the physician poured out a finger or two of a pale brown liquid and administered it to the experimentalist. It was a homoeopathic medicine, for taken in larger doses it produces dizziness itself.

Some Boston Lawyers.

Boston letter to the Providence Journal.

Mr. Thompson had for a client a man who was accused of selling liquor unlawfully. The prisoner was of an appearance perhaps best described as alcoholic, and his nose might have served as a beacon on Eddystone ledge on the darkest night. The testimony was taken, and the case went on until Mr. Thompson rose to make his plea.

"Y-y-your Honor," he began, "l-l-look at the j-j-jury. G-gentlemen of the j-jury, l-look at his Honor. Y-your Honor, l-l-look at the p-p-prisoner. P-p-prisoner, l-look at his Honor. G-g-gentlemen of the j-jury l-look at the p-prisoner. D-does he look as he'd s-s-s-sell a p-p-pint of liquor to anybody?"

The argument was irresistible. The nose of the accused outweighed all other testimony, and Mr. Thompson triumphantly won his case.

Another anecdote relates how on a certain occasion a friend undertook to convert Mr. Thompson to teetotalism, and urged upon him, with the aid of sundry texts of scripture, the propriety of drinking water.

"Water!" retorted Thompson with great contempt. "W-water w-wasn't m-made to d-d-drink. As for the B-Bible, only one man in it asked for a d-d-drink of w-w-water, and he was in h-h-hell; and even then he w-w-wasn't willing to take m-more than a s-s-single d-drop!"

Another story related on this same occasion was an anecdote of Mr. Somerby, who was counsel for the defence in the notorious Alley murder case. It may be remarked for the benefit of those who do not remember this *cause celebre* that the body of the murdered man was found brutally hacked to pieces and stowed into a barrel, which was discovered floating in the harbor. Soon after the conclusion of the case Mr. Somerby, who had worked very hard in it, went to the Isles of Shoals for rest, and while there sat smoking on the hotel piazza one evening, in company with other guests of the house only slightly known to him. One of the latter, a man of the sort gifted by nature with the faculty of making awkward speeches, suddenly turned to the lawyer and said:

"We have all had a good deal of curiosity, Mr. Somerby, about the Alley case, and I wish you would tell us frankly precisely what you think is the truth of the whole matter."

"I think," Mr. Somerby returned gravely, regarding the other with an air of the utmost candor, "I think that it was clearly and unmistakably a case of suicide."

The questioner began to frame an inquiry how a suicide could dismember his remains and bestow them in a barrel, when a shout of laughter gave him a dim hint that he had been snubbed, and the conversation on the Alley case came to an abrupt conclusion.

Mr. Lincoln's Ingenuity.

Washington Post.

In 1864 he was greatly bothered by the peace-at-any-price men from the north. There was especially one old fellow from Massachusetts, very bland and wholly bald, who was the thorn of the presidential flesh. Mr. Lincoln managed to get rid of him and his Quaker appeals by one device and another, till his ingenuity was severely taxed. One day, when the angel of mercy had been boring him about half an hour, to the delay of important business, the president suddenly rose, walked to a closet and took a large bottle from it.

"Did you ever try this for baldness?" he asked, exhibiting the bottle for his visitor's inspection.

The visitor admitted that he never had. Mr. Lincoln summoned a servant, had the bottle wrapped up and gave it to the astonished philanthropist with the injunction: "Now go and rub some of that on your head. Persevere; keep it up. They say it will make the hair grow. Come back in about three months and report."

The grieved disciple of Penn found himself outside the door with the hair restorer under his arm before he had time to fairly reflect.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Gladstone Makes an Address to the People of Glasgow,

In Which he Replies to Conservative Objections.

The French Princes Take their Leave of France.

Gladstone at Glasgow.

GLASGOW, June 22.—The arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone here to-day was the signal for a great demonstration. Thousands of people had waited at the station to greet them, and when they alighted from the train and entered their carriage they were cheered and cheered again by the multitude.

Hengler's circus, in which Gladstone was announced to speak, was packed from floor to ceiling. Gilbert Beith, M. P. for central Glasgow, was chairman of the meeting. When the premier and his wife and Lady Aberdeen entered the building they were met with hurricanes of applause. The audience sang "Auld Lang Syne" and "He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Gladstone upon rising said he was confident Glasgow would be true and solid in the liberal ranks at the coming election. He would to-day deal with that portion of the great Irish question which had not hitherto been touched, namely, that portion which peculiarly affected Scotland. He would take his text from the famous Dr. Chalmers, who in 1818 referred to the impossibility of crushing the Irish people and added that the "almighty arm of kindness would be irresistible." Cheers. "Those words, the speaker said, were words of high Christian wisdom. He asked his auditors to approach the question inspired with such sentiments. He wished to deal with three points, security of Protestants in Ulster, arguments deduced from the union of Scotland and England, and the question of home rule for Scotland. Cheers. He denied that under the home rule bill Ireland would be an independent country. There were clauses that forbade Ireland to legislate for the establishment or endowment of any religion. The Parnellites joyfully accepted the clauses, and they had always proved that they were in favor of religious freedom. Besides, the royal veto would remain. Therefore the alarms were groundless and frivolous. Lord Hartington complained that he made no advance on the Ulster proposal in the original scheme. Well, Lord Hartington made no effort to help to do so. Again, Major Saunderson in behalf of the Orangemen advanced the view that the majority of the Irish should be compelled to adopt the will of the small minority. Parnell wanted the assistance of every Irishman in the work of governing Ireland. The government was open to consider every reasonable proposal, if such could be devised, for the purpose of giving separate satisfaction to that portion of Ulster in which Protestantism greatly prevails; but the fears that the Catholics would persecute the north where Protestants were strong enough to protect themselves were baseless.

The union of England and Scotland was essentially different from that of England and Ireland. The fundamental difference was that Scotland was always able to hold her own. Scotland met England on a footing of equality, and the union with lapse of time commended itself to the minds and hearts of Scotchmen, while the entire Irish nation was against the union of that country with England. Now, he said, Scotland had become gradually satisfied with the union; but if a great majority of the people of Scotland wished to manage their local affairs within her own borders, did they think, if they arrived at a clear conclusion to that effect, that if of seventy-two Scotch members of the house of commons sixty united in a demand for a change, that England would dare or would wish to refuse them? Cries of No. He ridiculed the proposals of the national radical union to leave undealt with the question of Irish local self-government, a subject which was ripe for discussion, while the country deals with local government for England and Scotland, a question which was not ripe for discussion. Gladstone thought that this proposed cast iron uniformity of institutions for England, Scotland and Ireland and Wales was a bad, false and vulgar principle. In dealing with the subject of local government the special wants of the different people must be considered, and the special history of those people. The main question was whether Ireland was to have a free government or be over-ridden by England and Scotland. They knew how what Ireland wished for. Ireland had not asked for an innovation because she had a parliament until it was taken from her in 1800 by a mixture of fraud and force. She only said "In God's name as you have failed allow us to endeavor to govern ourselves." Scotland had always sent reformers to a reformed parliament. Would she do so again? cries of "Yes" or would she send conservatives? If she chose the latter course the responsibility would be hers not his. In conclusion Gladstone appealed to his auditors to give their voice in favor of the work of peace and justice. His closing words were hailed with loud and prolonged cheers.

English Politics.

LONDON, June 22.—John Bright has formally replied to the tender of resolutions of the Rochdale Conservative association, thanking him for having assisted to defeat the home rule bill. He says in his reply: "I am sorry there should be any party in the country ready to accept those bills."

The Marquis of Salisbury in the lords last evening opposed the election bill because of the objectionable nature of certain clauses introduced into it after Gladstone had promised that all contentious matter should be avoided during the remainder of the session. These clauses were there introduced by Labouchere. Earl of Kimberley, secretary for India, then agreed to withdraw the objectionable clauses in order to save time by preventing return of the bill to the commons. The lords then read the bill the second time.

Expulsion of the Princes.

PARIS, June 23.—The government at this afternoon will issue a decree expelling French princes from the country. The princes will leave France to-night. A number of royalists, senators and deputies have gone to the Chateau d'Eu to condole with the Count of Paris.

The police have been ordered to arrest all persons who make noisy royalist demonstrations in Paris or elsewhere on the occasion of the departure of the princes. Count Foucher De Careil, ambassador to the Austrian court, has resigned in protest against the action of his government in expelling the French princes. It is believed that Waddington, French ambassador to the court of St. James, will resign in consequence of the expulsion of the princes. His resignation is momentarily expected. The royalist press pronounces the passage of the expulsion bill a forerunner of the downfall of the republic. Moderate republican papers generally criticise the measure as unjust. Opportunist journals urge the government to discard the demands of the irreconcilables and radicals, and they demand a firmer republican policy. The Count and Countess of Paris and their son Louis Philippe after receiving their friends to-morrow will embark at Treport in the afternoon.

The count's manifesto will be issued Friday. Prince Napoleon (Plon Plon) is going to Geneva and his son Prince Victor is going to Brussels. Neither, it is thought, will publish a manifesto. Prince Victor's adherents, it is said, will make demonstrations at the railway station when he takes his departure.

PARIS, June 23.—Prince Victor and fifteen of his most prominent adherents, including Marquis Valette and Baron Haussman, started to-day for Brussels. A train bearing the party left the station amid cries of "Vive l'Empereur," "Au revoir," and shouts of "Vive la Republique." There was much hissing. Several persons were arrested. The Count of Paris, his son, and suite will reside at Tunbridge Wells, England, on Friday and take up their residence there. The count will issue a manifesto protesting against his expulsion and outlining the monarchial programme.

The Exiled Princes.

PARIS, June 24.—Duke De Chartres will accompany the Count of Paris to England and afterwards return to France. Duke d'Aumale and Prince Joinville will live together in retirement. Annual hunting meetings at Chantilly forest have been stopped. Prince Jerome (Plon Plon) is at Geneva en route to Italy to bring Princess Clotilde, his wife and their daughter to spend a season of three months at Prangins, Switzerland. The Count of Paris left Chateau d'Eu at 11 o'clock. Just before his departure he stood surrounded by his family in the principal entrance of the chateau and bade farewell to twelve hundred persons who had called to convey him their sympathy. The assemblage was sorrowful but orderly, and after the count's departure dispersed quietly. The journey from the chateau to Treport was made without any demonstrations. The count embarked at Treport for England at 1:30. He will assume the title of Marquis of Harcourt and remain incognito while in England. A brilliant company including the Rothschilds are awaiting the count's arrival at Dover.

Comte De Paris' Manifesto.

LONDON, June 24.—The Comte De Paris has issued the following manifesto: "I am constrained to leave my country. I protest in the name of justice against the violence done me. I am passionately attached to my country, whose misfortunes have rendered her still dearer to me. I lived there without infringing the laws. For tearing me thence a moment was chosen just as I returned happy from having formed a fresh tie between France and a friendly nation. In proscribing me vengeance is taken on my person on 3,500,000 voters who on October 4th condemned the faults of the public which sought to intimidate [illegible] detaching themselves from the present regime. In me is persecuted the monarchial principle transmitted as a trust by him who had so nobly preserved it. It is decided to separate from France the head of a glorious family which guided her course for nine centuries in the work of national unity, and which associated with the people alike in good and evil fortune, founded her prosperity and grandeur. France has forgotten the happy, peaceful reign of my grandfather and the more recent time when my brother and uncles fought loyally under her flag in the ranks of her valiant army. These conditions will prove fallacious. Taught by experience France will not be misled as to either the cause or author of the ills she suffers. She will recognize that traditional monarchy by its modern principles and institutions can alone furnish a remedy. This national monarchy of which I am the representative can alone restore the importance of the men of disorder who threaten the repose of the country, can alone secure political and religious liberty, restore public fortune, give our democracy a strong government open to all, superior to parties and with ability which will be in the eyes of Europe a pledge of lasting peace. My duty is to labor without respite in this work of salvation, and with the aid of God and the co-operation of all those who share my faith in the future I will accomplish it. The republic is afraid. In striking me it marks me out. I have confidence in France and at the decisive hour I shall be ready."

Bullion Markets.

DENVER, June 23.—The weekly report of the ore and bullion market as reported by Mallow & Webb to-day has the following summary: Iron shows no special variation, but tin has jumped up in a most remarkable way and stands at 23 cents against 15 in May, 1885, and 10½ in 1884. Silver has ruled quiet and was quoted to-day in London at 44 1-16 pence, New York 95 cents. Deposits of fine silver at the New York assay office 67,000 ounces; imports for the week at New York $62,830; exports for the week from New York $638,800. Copper has apparently no friends and seems to be its own worst enemy, for no bearish influences whatever are at work on the price and yet it steadily falls off. It is difficult to learn the exact truth about Lake export sales but it is pretty certain to send about ten million pounds across the water and has put Calumet and Hecla entirely out of the market for nearly two months to come. Lake has been drifting along at New York at 10¼, 10 cents and even $9.90 with Parrot, Orford and Baltimore ranging 9½ to 10 cents, Arizona ingot at 9½ and Arizona pig at 8½. Sales for the week at New York did not exceed 600,000 pounds at the above rates. At London the fluctuations have been limited to five shillings, and our latest cable quotes Good [illegible] at £39.12s 6d with best selected at £41. Lead has straightened up in price both east and west, and notwithstanding widespread complaints of slack consumption the domestic output is so light as to cause a scarcity of supply that threatens to enforce renewed importation ere long. At New York sales were liberally made to the trade up to about 1400 tons of which over three-quarters were common brands at $4.60 and the remainder corroding lead at $4.62½ and $4.65. At the same time St. Louis and Chicago both advanced values and about 800 tons at each place were sold at $4.52½, up to $4.60 and even $4.65. The English market has meanwhile advanced rapidly and the London quotation to-day is £13, which prevents the possibility of any importation at less than $4.90 to $5.00, duty paid, laid down in New York. All mail advices from England point to the extreme improbability of any further decline there for some time to come. It is by no means unusual for them to have stock on hand in Germany, Spain and England of [illegible],000 tons, and at the present time it is stated to be less than 12,000. We have therefore no hesitation in predicting a price at or above 5 cents at New York during the remainder of the year, barring all accidents.

Running Races.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, June 24.—First race, handicap for all ages, 1⅛ miles—Strathspey won by three lengths, Una B 2, Brambleton 3; time 2.01.

Second race, June stakes, for 2-year-olds, penalties and produce allowances, ¾ mile—Tremont won by 10 lengths, Drynwood 2, Juive 3; time 1.15¼.

Third race, handicap, 1½ miles—Favor won by two lengths, Maumee 2, Ernest 3; time 2.[illegible]

Fourth race, Emporium stakes, sweepstakes, for 3-year-olds, $150 each, $500 added $1000 to second and 20 per cent of stakes, $500 to third and 10 per cent stakes. 71 entries, 1½ miles—Winfred won by half a head, The Bard 2, Beverly 3; time 2.43.

Fifth race, for 2-year-olds, ¾ mile on turf—June D'Or won by a length, Maggie Mitchell 2, Young Duke 3; time 1.07.

Sixth race, Welter handicap, 1 3-16 miles, on turf—Pasha won by three lengths, Drake Carter second, Artino third; time 2.11¾.

On this track next Tuesday, June 29th, a half mile race will be run for a stake of $3000, $500 entrance, between Dwyer Bros.' Miss Woodward, Sam Brown's Troubadour and H. J. Woodford's Barnum.

Court Jurisdiction.

[illegible] Senator George [illegible] bill to [illegible] of the circuit courts [illegible] provides that [illegible] parties [illegible] court shall thereafter have jurisdiction unless the amount in controversy shall exceed [illegible] costs exceed a sum of $2000. It repeals all laws in contravention to the provisions of section 629, revised statutes, which give circuit courts cognizance of any suit to recover the contents of any promissory note or other chose in action in favor of assignee, unless the suit may have been prosecuted in such court to recover such contents if no assignment had been made except in case of foreign bills of exchange, and it re-enacts and declares said proviso to be in full force. Its provisions are not to apply to any case now pending.

Conspiracy of Clerks.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The following special notice was to-day issued by the general superintendent of the railway mail service: By order of the postmaster general 26 clerks have been removed from the service in different parts of the country for insubordination in conspiring to obstruct regulation of the service by the department, to injure its efficiency. They have secretly attempted to form an association with a view to dictate action to the department, and many of them have also been guilty of deception towards their fellow clerks by representing the purposes of the association to be merely benevolent, and thus entangling them. The postmaster general says the discharged men threatened a strike or combined resignation of many clerks so as to menace the department with embarrassment.

Poisoning at a Picnic.

PHILADELPHIA, June [illegible].—A special dispatch says: Exactly [illegible] persons were poisoned at last Thursday's picnic near Flemington, N. J. [illegible] caped. It is of the opinion that poison was put into the cream by some one purposely, as a large number of people were engaged in serving cream. It will be difficult to catch the perpetrators.

Base Ball.

At Chicago—Washington 8, Chicago 9.

At St. Louis—St. Louis 2, New York 10.

At Detroit—The game between Philadelphias and Detroits postponed; rain.

At New York—Brooklyn 5, Baltimore 1.

At Philadelphia—Athletic 6, Metropolitans 7.

At Pittsburg—St. Louis 2, Pittsburg 1.

At Louisville—Cincinnati 12, Louisville 5.

At Kansas City—Kansas City 10, Boston 7.

Water Works Men.

[illegible] the sixth annual meeting of the American Water Works association [illegible] A large number of delegates [illegible] United States [illegible] Among them was Peter Milne, jr., president of the association. No business was transacted except hearing reports of committees and listening to several interesting addresses and reading a number of papers. The session continues to-morrow.

End of a Long Dispute.

BERLIN, June 24.—After five years of deadlock between Prussia and England over their respective rights to the appointment of a Protestant bishop of Jerusalem, Prussia has decided to dissolve the compact of 1841 under which the two countries agreed to alternate in the appointment and to found an independent Prussian bishopric at the holy city. It is thought that Dr. Reiter, German missionary, will be the first appointee under the new order.

A Providence Anniversary.

PROVIDENCE, June 23.—Providence presents a gala appearance to-day in honor of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of the city. Never before has the city been so handsomely decorated, nor have the decorations been so profuse. Nearly all buildings, public and private, are covered with streamers, flags and bunting and pictures of the landing of Roger Williams.

A Slugging Contest.

PITTSBURG, June 24.—Matthew Millett and Wm. McDonald indulged in a terrific glove fight at a sporting resort to-night. Five rounds were fought when the police interfered and the fight was declared a draw. Both men were badly punished.

Fruit from California.

SACRAMENTO, June 24.—The first fast fruit train ever sent from California to the east left this evening. It consisted of 14 cars forwarded by the California Fruit Growers association.

Barnum in Good Health.

NEW YORK, June 24.—P. T. Barnum telegraphs from Bridgeport, Conn., in reference to the rumor of his death, that he is alive and well as he ever was.

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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum.... $10.00 Six months.... $5.00
Three months.. 2.50 One month..... 1.00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum ... $2.00 Six months...... $1.00
Three months .. .50 One month ..... .25

ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application at the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

It was Boston's day in the yacht races at New York yesterday. The result only shows that yachting is very uncertain.

The Sioux chief who commanded at the Custer massacre promises to give the details of the affair on the ground. This will be an interesting addition to history.

The newspaper men of Washington who printed Dement's statement have sworn that their account was authorized by Dement, and now they propose to prove it by corroborative testimony.

Mrs. Folsom, mother-in-law to President Cleveland, is to take up her residence in Washington. It is said that the president is a sympathizer of Ireland in her effort to obtain home rule.

Beecher sailed for Europe yesterday. It has been reported that he will stump for Gladstone and home rule. The reverend gentleman has had considerable political experience, and generally on the winning side.

President Cleveland has vetoed thirteen private pension bills. It is said the president in his action on these bills has relied on the opinion and advice of Commissioner Black, who evidently resents the interference of congress with the workings of his bureau.

The many tramps infesting the outskirts of the city are making themselves particularly obnoxious. The authorities should take vigorous action against the marauders. The ball and chain might hurt our reputation for hospitality, but would give a feeling of security to our citizens.

A resolution was introduced in the house setting July 3d for final adjournment of congress. If the appropriation bills can be passed at the time the country can well afford to give its law makers a vacation. The useful legislation enacted and the supply bills could easily have been passed months ago.

General Wheeler of Alabama probably regrets having made his attack on Secretary Stanton. The storm is raised and only a long debate will allay it. Meanwhile William D. Kelley's bringing forth more letters written by the late secretary during the war which explain his course and constitute a strong defense of his action.

The heir apparent of Brazil has arrived and made his first study of American customs and manners at Sheepshead's Bay. As betting is strictly tabooed no particular harm was done. Prince Leopold is not yet 10 years of age. He is the son of the daughter of Dom Pedro, Princess Leopoldina, who married the Duke of Saxony and died in 1871.

A shrewd election move of English liberals was to pass in the house of commons a bill putting the expenses of elections on the taxpayers. These expenses, which amount to about five thousand dollars, have been a serious difficulty to liberal candidates, while they have proved no obstacle to the tories. The chances of the bill passing the lords are reported to be good by the promoters of the measure.

Massachusetts politicians are considerably disturbed over a report that Ben Butler is going to enter the lists as a candidate for governor in the coming election. The weakness of the administration with the democrats is well illustrated by the statement made in this connection that Butler's opposition to Cleveland in 1884 is now a source of strength from the democracy. Democratic mugwumps are reported to be getting numerous.

Chicago's bomb throwers are now on trial for their heinous crime. Good citizens will not complain that the court is treating them without due consideration. The attempt of the leaders to saddle the penalty on ignorant accomplices was properly defeated by the judge, who ordered the joint trial to go on. Those who inflamed their followers by incendiary speeches and editorials are the ones deserving the severest punishment.

The liberal representative of one of the English boroughs made his arguments to his constituency yesterday, explaining why he could not support Gladstone's home rule bill. The address was rejected and a resolution adopted declaring that the liberal candidate must support Gladstone in the commons. It is a good omen of the result of the appeal to the country that liberal electors should so promptly declare themselves in favor of their leader.

The Bavarians have evinced an extraordinary amount of affection for their late king considering his insane freaks and the expense he has been to them. The public debt is considerable, and the taxes heavy, the greater part of the expenditure being for interest on the cost of public works. King Ludwig's particular hobby was the building of palaces, which them alone represented over twenty millions. An explanation of the fancy feeling of the people toward their last monarch may be found in the fact that although the constitution gives the king sole executive power the ministers are made responsible for his acts.

The result of the elections recently held in Nova Scotia has been an expression of the dissatisfaction of the majority with the confederation and their system of government. The majority in favor of secession was large. Among the arguments carrying the most weight in the canvass was the fact that while the expenses had been largely increased the benefits from union had amounted to nothing. It was also claimed that, although the province had increased in population, representation in the common parliament had been decreased; that favoring legislation had been refused, while the public debt, for which she was proportionately responsible, had been swelled in aid of the great provinces; that trade had not improved, and on the whole they wanted the position of independence. Whether they will be allowed to secede is yet to be determined. The loss to the Dominion would be serious. With it would go an intelligent and prosperous people with great natural advantages; an extensive line of sea coast, with excellent bays and harbors commanding the ocean trade; the inexhaustible fisheries, the source of great profit at little expense; and rich deposits of coal and gold. A significant feature is that the dominant party favor annexation to the United States.

Outside of politics the currency question in Great Britain is perhaps the leading topic of discussion. The royal commission on the depression of trade recently made a third report from which it is evident that they attribute much of the difficulty to lack of international harmony in ratio between the precious metals. The report concludes as follows: "Regarding trade transactions between gold using and silver using countries, it is probable inconveniences and serious losses have arisen from fluctuations on the relative value of the metals, especially when these changes are numerous and sudden. It is even possible that they tended in certain cases to divert the cause of trade and produce the depression from which the country is now suffering. The commissioners offer no direct opinion on this question themselves, they circulated a number of questions among gentlemen who from their practical experience or researches into the subject appeared likely to afford useful information. The answers received to these questions will, they think, afford material for the prosecution of a further inquiry into the subject. The commissioners propose in their final report to draw attention to these portions of evidence already given, which bear upon the effects produced on trade by the existing state of the metallic currency of the world; they are strongly of the opinion that the question deserves a separate examination from other points of view than that of the commission, and apart from its general connection with the depression of trade, it should be treated with reference to England's currency system as a whole, and in relation not only to her commercial policy but to her colonies, to India and to foreign countries. In conclusion they say: 'We humbly submit to your majesty, that from the general anxiety expressed on the subject, the necessity for such inquiry is urgent.'"

Observers of the heavens in recent years have found reason to connect earthly phenomena with the appearance of spots on the sun. That there may be some foundation for their theory worth studying is the opinion of the New York Tribune, which gives in an editorial the following:

Three tornadoes and several thunder storms were reported from Dakota and the adjacent region Friday night, a most simultaneously with destructive lightning and torrents of rain in Poitiers, France. It is a coincidence of no account, perhaps, that at the same time three earthquakes were felt in the latter district and a slight disturbance of terra firma on the New Jersey shore, although Proctor says that storms and earthquakes frequently come together. But there was another coincidence worth mentioning in connection with the weather phenomena just mentioned. Within forty-eight hours of their occurrence, and preceding them, a sun spot came into view on the edge of the solar orb, by the revolution of that body, and another and larger one broke out on the side of the sun turned toward us. It may be added that the destructive storm at Kansas City, the cloudbursts at Xenia and several tornadoes in Indiana and Ohio, the hurricane which mowed down a forest of oaks in the suburbs of Madrid, Spain, another which devastated the vineyards of Montpelier, France, extraordinary gales in Germany, and the tornado which swept over Lonato, Lombardy, between May 11 and 14 were also preceded, at an interval of from a few hours to two days, by the appearance of large and particularly active sun spots.

The notion that some relation exists between sun spots and terrestrial disturbances, especially of the weather, is an old one, and has been pretty generally discredited by scientists whose opinions the civilized world is bound to respect. Nevertheless, during the last twelve or fifteen years it has been discussed quite earnestly by men of reputation and eminence in astronomy and meteorology, and, though a long way from being established, has certainly gained somewhat in acceptance. The imperfect manner in which observations of solar storms have been conducted, the undue haste of enthusiasts in interpreting the phenomena actually observed, the apparent conflicts in the evidence actually secured, the intricacy and novelty of some of the problems which it raises, and other circumstances have combined to prevent a final determination of the truth or falsity of the theory as yet. But continued attention to the possibility in question has led a number of men, independently of each other, to notice striking coincidences between solar and terrestrial disturbances, similar to those just mentioned. Dozens of tornadoes, scores of thunder and hail storms and several cloud-bursts, for instance, have occurred in the United States and Europe within the last three months, inside of two or three days after the appearance of violent commotion in the sun's gaseous envelope; and the three greatest storms and cold waves of last winter in this country followed close upon similar solar phenomena. These few facts are quite inadequate to prove any theory, but they challenge consideration and justify respectful treatment of the "sun-spot cranks" until the matter has been more closely studied.

LITERARY.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR JULY.

The July number of Harper's Magazine is in every way a remarkable number. It opens with a brilliant instalment of Mr. Warner's delightful summer series, "Their Pilgrimage," made still more delightful by Mr. C. S. Reinhart's illustrations. This instalment introduces the reader to the charms of Narragansett Pier, the Isles of Shoals, and Martha's Vineyard.

In Dr. Richard Wheatley's paper on the New York Produce Exchange, we have one of those strong, concise, yet comprehensive articles which are a characteristic feature of Harper's Magazine. Complete as are the operations of this great commercial institution, the paper is a clear and complete exposition of them. The articles amply and fully illustrated.

"She Stoops to Conquer," with the exception of the Epilogue, which will appear in the August number, is concluded, with three full-page illustrations by Edwin A. Abbey.

For the most part the illustrated articles of this number take us out of doors. This is notably the case with Warner's story; Blackmore's charming novel, "Springhaven;" Mr. William Hamilton Gibson's "Sing ng Wings," beautifully illustrated from the author's drawings; and Mr. Henry P. Wells' "Salmon Fishing." Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller's curious sketch, "A Night-monkey in the House," illustrated by J. C. Beard, is an indoor study, but a remarkable chapter in natural history.

The "glorious Fourth" is fitly commemorated in Mr. Balard Smith's paper, "The Gunpowder for Bunker Hill," effectively illustrated by Howard Pyle. This is really a novel chapter of our Revolutionary history, describing the capture of Fort William and Mary by General John Sullivan in December, 1774, four months before the battle of Lexington and six months before Bunker Hill.

The frontispiece to the number is an entirely new portrait of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the story of which is told in the Editor's Easy Chair.

In this number is begun Dr. Richard T. Ely's series of "Social Studies." The first three papers of the series are devoted to a discussion of the railway problem, which Dr. Ely very justly treats as a vital element in the problem of economic liberty.

E. P. Roe contributes the fifth of his series of papers, "The Home Acre." This is a practical chapter on the culture of the raspberry.

"Bonne Maman" is a very novel and striking short story by Grace King, a new southern writer of great promise. A clever short story entitled "Dat Pies," is contributed by the author of "Gemini."

Mr. George William Curtis, in the Easy Chair, discusses John Gilbert's characterization of Hardcastle in "She Stoops to Conquer," literary and artistic criticism, and the pressure of "the majority." Mr. Howells's Study this month is especially devoted to current dramatic literature. Mr. Charles Dudley Warner introduces a very entertaining Drawer, with a humorous dissertation on the relation of government to low-neck dresses.

LITERARY NOTES.

Mr Justin H McCarthy's "History of Ireland" is nearly ready for publication

Robert Clarke & Co of Cincinnati publish an appetizing list of books on Cookery, Domestic Economy, etc.

D. C. Heath & Co. have ready a new edition of Common Minerals and Rocks, by W. O. Crosby of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Doyle & Whittle of New York city have published The Dark City, a book on London, by Leander Richardson, a son of the late Albert D. Richardson

The newest addition to the bibliography of Don't is the Parental Don't, by Serious Senior, who warns parents on the physical, intellectual, and moral training of their children.

Mr. Stoneham of London—who is perhaps the principal seller of cheap books in the world—says that the most popular author of the day, judging from his experience, is Walter Besant.

Funk & Wagnalls correct the current statement that only 200 copies have been sold of Miss Cleveland's book; more than four times that number they say have been printed and sold

D. C. Heath & Co announce for early publication an Elementary Course in Practical Zoology, by B. P. Colton, designed to afford a clear idea of the animal kingdom as a whole by careful study of a few typical animals.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co announce in preparation an entirely new and complete edition of Longfellow's works, in eleven volumes, crown octavo, two volumes of prose works, six of poems, and three of the Divina Commedia.

Mrs. Louise Palmer Heaven is publishing in the Overland Monthly a novel of Mexican life entitled "Chata and Chinita." It is not a novel of American life in Mexico, but of Mexican life itself, with which the author is fully familiar.

The vest pocket edition of Don't has been received with much favor and the sale of this edition has already run the aggregate number circulated in this country up to 85,000. We learn that a translation of Don't into Russian is on the eve of publication in St. Petersburg

A monograph on Andre and Hale, under the title of The Two Spies, from the pen of Benson J. Lossing, is nearly ready for publication It will be fully illustrated. Admiral Blake, by David Hannay, and Steele, by Austin Dobson, will appear shortly in the series entitled English Worthies.

A portrait and biographical sketch of Mrs Stannard (John Strange Winter), the author of "Bootles' Baby" and other stories of army life, are to be found in the current number of Harper's Bazar. Mrs. Stannard says that "Bootles' Baby" was refused by many magazines before it was accepted by the London Graphic.

T Y Crowell & Co. have in preparation for immediate publication a translation of the principal works of Nikolas V. Gogol, who has been called "the Charles Dickens of Russian literature." The first of the series, Taras Bulba, will be ready at once, to be followed by others as rapidly as the translator, who has most of them already translated, can prepare them for the press

Studies in Modern Socialism and Labor Problems is the title of a forthcoming book by T. Edwin Brown, D D., of Providence. These Studies consisted originally of a course of Sunday evening lectures delivered last winter in Providence, but they have been carefully revised, copious notes have been added, and the lecture form has been discarded.

Hon. David A. Wells' third paper of the series entitled "An Economic Study of Mexico," now running through The Popular Science Monthly, appeared in the June number. The series will close with the fifth paper; and it promises, when completed, to be the fullest as it will unquestionably be the most accurate summary of the recent condition of affairs, industrial, commercial, and political, in Mexico, that has appeared since the Mexican war.

Von Ranke was rather more strong-minded or hard-hearted than is Dr. Holmes regarding the demands of correspondents. In the course of one of his visits to Zug and he expressed himself strongly on this head to a friend who was in the habit of devoting a couple of hours daily to letter writing. "Doing that amount of composition," he said, "regularly and carefully every day, you might produce two good octavo volumes in the year."

The most successful of recent novels in Spain is one entitled Pepita Jimenez, by Senor Don Juan Valera, recently Spanish minister to our government, and recognized as the most prominent literary man of the time in Spain. While in this country Senor Valera devoted much time to the study of American literature; and a volume of translations, to be called Ecos de America, will soon bear witness to the intelligence of his devotion. The book will bear the imprint of the Spanish department of D. Appleton & Co.; and the same house have arranged with Senor Valera for the publication, both in Spanish and English, of his Pepita Jimenez, which, besides having run through the Spanish newspapers and magazines, has appeared in eight editions in book form in Spain, and been translated into German, French, Italian, and Bohemian. The author has written a special preface to the American edition of the book, on the sale of which he is to receive a royalty.

Many readers will recall a volume published during the war entitled Among the Pines, appearing under the pen-name of Edmund Kirke. The book attained a remarkable success, and all who have read it will recall its spirited and graphic delineations of life in the south. We are glad to be able to announce the early publication of a new book from the press of D. Appleton & Co., by this author, James R. Gilmore, the title of which is The Rear Guard of the revolution. It is a narrative of the pioneers that first crossed the Alleghenies and settled in what is now Tennessee, under the leadership of two remarkable men, James Robertson and John Sevier. Sevier is notably the hero of the narrative. His career was certainly remarkable, as much so as that of Daniel Boone. The title of the book is derived from the fact that a body of hardy volunteers, under the leadership of Sevier, crossed the mountains to uphold the patriotic cause, and by their timely arrival secured the defeat of the British army at King's mountain.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. Eugene Higgins is rescued to eminence by the current allegation that he smokes only the best brands of cigars.

Christine Nilsson is an exception to the rule of singers and actresses in that she makes no attempt to conceal her real age.

Mrs. Leland Stanford has been personally attending to the details of the Aged Women's home at Albany, which she has endowed.

The wife and daughters of General Sherman will spend the summer at Burlington, Vt., Mrs. Sherman being much interested in the summer school of languages.

Senator Dolph says Mr. Pennoyer, who has just been elected governor of Oregon, is a democrat of the Cleveland variety and will give his party lots of dissatisfaction.

The Rev. Dr. Kinloch Nelson, the new bishop of Easton, Md., is a great-grandson of Governor Nelson of revolutionary fame. He fought through the late war in the rebel army.

Judge John R. Cravens, who will contest Objector Holman's re-nomination to congress, is said to be wealthy, an able lawyer, a fine orator, and a thoroughgoing democratic spoilsman.

Mr. Archibald Forbes has had twelve of the medals bestowed upon him by European princes for distinguished valor strung together with a gold chain for a necklace for Miss Meigs, his bride-elect.

Bishop Whipple (Protestant Episcopal), of Minnesota, during the past year has delivered 245 sermons and addresses and officiated in 100 different places scattered all the way from Montana to Florida. No sinecure, that.

"M. de Giers," says Count Paul Vasili, "is not popular; he is shy and reserved. But he is thoroughly patriotic, is an admirable tactician, and conceals an iron will under a supple exterior. He speaks little, but he acts."

The Rev. Dr. William H. Roberts, librarian of Princeton Theological seminary and stated clerk of the Presbyterian general assembly, has been unanimously elected to the chair of practical theology in Lane Theological seminary, Ohio, to succeed the late Rev. Dr. James Eells.

The civil service commissioner from Indiana is called "Judge" Edgerton, probably because he never has been on the bench. It is remarked that he made in 1852 a capital address to the graduating class of the Fort Wayne grammar school, and did not use in it a word of more than one syllable, although it contained more than 2,000 words.

It is announced that the Commendatore Lanciani is coming to lecture at various leading American colleges next winter. He is one of the most distinguished archæologists in Rome and a member of the Lincei, a royal scientific society of Italy thirty-three years older than the French academy.

Of Captain Thomas F. Temple, the new commander of Boston's Ancient and Honorable Artillery company, it is related that on the day set for his wedding he was on duty in the draft riot of 1863. The wedding could not be put off. Neither could the suppression of the riot. He got leave, however, to go off on guard duty for one hour, galloped to Dorchester, was married, and returned to his post in the ranks within the hour.

The people of Fremont, Ohio, of both political parties, resent what they term the "raft of rot and rank falsehood" that finds circulation about ex-President Hayes and their feeling toward him. "The R. B Hayes known in these parts," says a Fremont writer in the Cincinnati Post, "is a benevolent, cultured and courteous gentleman, heartily in sympathy with his neighbors, instantly ready with purse and voice to forward every wise scheme for advancing the material interests of the town."

Within the past two months Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria, assisted by his wife, has treated more than 1,000 eye patients, and performed 132 surgical operations. The duke is a grandson of Maximilian I., King of Bavaria, and a cousin of Maximilian II., father of the unfortunate monarch who has just committed suicide; and the duchess who ably assists him in his successful medical and surgical practice is an infanta of Portugal, the Princess Marie-Josephe-Beatrix-Jeanne-Eulalie-Leopoldine-Adelaide-Elizabeth-Caroline-Michaele-Raphaele-Gabrielle-Francois d'Assise et de Paule-Inez-Sophie-Jonesine-Therese-Benedicte-Bernardine. It is not compulsory upon her patients to address her by her full name.

The Devoted Squirrel.

Savannah Letter to the Atlanta Constitution.

The intensity of animal affection has just been pathetically illustrated in this city. Three years ago Mr. Jacob Gardner of Bull-st. sold a lady a large black squirrel which had attracted considerable attention while at the store on account of its unusual size and the beauty of its coat. The animal became the favorite pet of its purchaser, and was often given the freedom of the house and extended other liberties not often enjoyed by its kind when in captivity. Occasionally the chatterer left the premises, but never failed to return when night approached. It was the object of almost constant petting and caressing and nearly always slept snuggled up in the arms of its mistress. A few days ago the owner left the city for a few days, leaving the squirrel at home. The little animal soon missed her and ran from room to room all over the house and grounds in search of her, giving unmistakable evidence of grief. All efforts at consolation on the part of other inmates of the house were unavailing, and the little fellow refused either to be comforted or to partake of its usual food, from time to time giving vent to pitiful little cries indicative of grief.

After nearly a week had elapsed and it became evident that the little sorrower's death was a matter of only a few days, the owner was notified and returned home. Her arrival was greeted with evidences of wild joy by the squirrel, which pranced about the house and jumped into her arms with all the signs of ecstatic happiness that its weakened condition would permit. It made every effort to partake of the tempting food placed before it, but it was unable to swallow, and on the following day, with its eyes turned most pitifully into those of its mistress, it gasped out its life while lying in her arms. Bonny's heart had been broken too long to be healed even by the glad balm found in its mistress's return.

Dr. Holmes at Chelsea.

Whitehall Review.

Chelsea was in a condition of unwonted excitement one day last week, caused by the presence in the midst of that old court suburb of the American lion of the hour, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. The house in Cheyne Gardens where Dante Gabriel Rossetti lived and labored and suffered, and where the musical divine now dwells, was welcoming the autocrat within its walls, and from all parts of London people poured in reverential pilgrimage to take the master's hand—it is right thing now, since the advent of the Abbe Liszt, to call all elderly celebrities "Master"—or at least to look upon the master's face. Dr. Wendell Holmes' face is indeed very well worth making a pilgrimage to look at. The closely shaven, wrinkled face which portraits have made pretty familiar on this side of the Atlantic shows distinctly enough the traces of the seventy and odd years that have passed over the doctor's head. But the eyes—and they are the most remarkable features of Dr. Holmes' face—the eyes retain all their youthful, even their boyish brilliancy. An observer said of them very truly that they seemed to burn like living coals, and they look out upon the world with all the kindly curiosity, and watch it with all the analytic keenness, which first appreciated the charms of the gambrel-roofed house and the quaintness of its neighbors more than two generations ago. Many interesting, many famous persons have been hidden beneath the roof-tree from which now "John of Bologna's Hermes leaps to heaven," but none more interesting, more deservedly famous than Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Life Insurance Forty Years Ago and To-day.

Joseph Cook recently had something to say about the attitude of the life insurance companies on the temperance question. Forty years ago Richard Warner, a good, hale Quaker of London applied to a company in that city for the purpose of getting his life insured. The secretary asked him the usual questions, to which he responded satisfactorily, but before glancing him over the policy, said: "One moment; are you a total abstainer?" "Yes, sir," said Richard Warner, proudly, not doubting that this was a point to his advantage. "Then," the secretary replied, "we can't insure you unless you pay an additional percentage, for we do not take risks on total abstainers except on special conditions." Richard Warner walked away in indignation, and meeting a friend soon after, said: "What dost thou think? I sought to have my life insured, and they would not take me unless I paid an extra percentage." The two discussed the matter, and the result of that interview was the formation of the London Temperance Provident Life Assurance association, of which Richard Warner is to-day, at the age of 80, still the head. He has lived to see the life assurance companies the world over come around to his views, and no longer boycotting total abstainers, make it inconvenient, or at least undesirable, from the standpoint of life assurance, for a man not to be a total abstainer. The world now recognizes that total abstinence does not endanger life, but gives men a new lease on life.

Captain Paul Boyton.

Denver Tribune-Republican

Captain Paul Boyton, the famous rubber-suit navigator, has arrived in the city from the west, and will give several exhibitions in the state within the next few weeks. The first will be given on Evergreen lake, near Leadville, next Sunday, and another at Palmer Lake, near Colorado Springs, probably on the Sunday following. He also expects to give an exhibition near Denver, but has not yet decided upon the location.

Captain Boyton passed through Denver on his way west about three months ago. He went from here direct to the Pacific coast, and his first trip was down the Sacramento river, a distance of 455 miles, which he accomplished in nine days. He remained several weeks in San Francisco and vicinity, drawing large crowds, and for the last week has been giving performances on the great Salt Lake, near the city of that name.

The captain is the most amphibious creature of the age. When a boy he took to water as naturally as a duck, and the past fourteen years of his life has been chiefly spent on the water. He is the inventor of a rubber suit, incased in which he is as much at home in the water as he would be on land. He uses a paddle to propel him and takes with him a little supply boat, in which he carries provisions, fishing tackle, gun and ammunition, and such other tools and instruments as might be needed. His exhibitions are novel and always generously patronized.

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments by Rev. J. B. Gregg.

Books written on religious themes by laymen who have distinguished themselves as men of action or have gained eminence in the paths of literature often have a peculiar value as coming from other standpoints than the ecclesiastical and traditional. "As I grow older, I become more a man and less a minister," said the Unitarian Channing, and the Presbyterian Dr. James Alexander writes under this sentence, "Development in the right direction." The views of a thinker of insight and sincerity who writes not as a minister but as a man are therefore always worth reading.

It is many years since a book has appeared to which the foregoing remarks may be so eminently applied as to Count Tolstoi's My Religion. Successive translations of Tolstoi's works are making his name almost as well and favorably known to the English speaking world as the name of Turgeneff. Tolstoi is a Russian nobleman now nearly 60 years of age, a scholar, a soldier, a landed proprietor, a popular educator and one of the greatest of modern novelists. The distinctive idea of My Religion is that in the Sermon on the Mount Jesus gives five precepts which the Christian church never has construed literally but which need only to be construed literally and lived up to in order to insure universal happiness. What Matthew Arnold would call the secret of Jesus is according to Tolstoi included in the following five commands:

First—Be not angry. Matt. 5: 21-26.

Second—Do not commit adultery; let all the sexual relations be pure and according to God's law: let marriage be contracted by all and be indissoluble. Matt. 5. 27-32.

Third—Take no oaths; i. e. bind oneself under no political obligations. Matt. 5: 33-37.

Fourth—Resist not evil. Matt. 5: 38-42.

Fifth—Do not make war. Matt. 5: 43-48.

The sentiments of the book show traces of a reaction against the Russian tyranny which goads its subjects into nihilism; but there is very much that will bear thinking about in Tolstoi's exposition of the miseries that result from a violation of the five precepts of Jesus and the happiness which would come from construing them literally and obeying them absolutely. Take for example the following striking passage: "Let each one call to mind all the painful moments of his life, all the physical and moral sufferings he has endured and let him ask himself if he has suffered these calamities in behalf of the doctrine of Jesus. Every sincere man will find in recalling his past life that he has never once suffered for practicing this doctrine of Jesus. He will find that the greater part of the misfortunes of his life have resulted from following the doctrine of the world. In my own life, an exceptionally happy one from the worldly point of view, I can reckon up as much suffering caused by following the doctrine of the world as many a martyr has endured for the doctrine of Jesus. Nine-tenths of all human suffering is useless and ought not to exist; the majority of men are martyrs to the doctrine of the world. All the Christian martyrs have amounted to 380,000 in 1800 years. For each Christian martyr there have been 1000 martyrs to the doctrine of the world and the sufferings of each one of these have been a hundred times more cruel. The number of the victims of the wars in our century alone is 30,000,000 of men. These are the martyrs to the doctrine of the world who would have escaped suffering and death even if they had refused to follow the doctrine of the world, to say nothing of following the doctrine of Jesus."

We commend "My Religion" to our readers as a book provocative of thought upon the great problems of the conduct of life. Count Tolstoi writes as a man in earnest and his book recalls the famous sayings of Lessing. The Christian religion has been tried for eighteen hundred years, the religion of Christ remains to be tried.

AN OLD CHURCH HYMN.

Jesu, be never forgot,—
That the world hurt us not!
False is she, proud and cold,
False are her gifts and gold

Jesu, be never forgot,—
Flesh be nor hurt us not!
Brittle as grass her throne,
Worthless as straws her crown.

Jesu, be never forgot,—
That her pomp hurt us not!
Pomp and praise of men
Vanish in mist again.

Jesu, be never forgot,—
That the flesh hurt us not!
… and merest show,
What doth so fairly grow.

JOHN RUSKIN ON THE BIBLE.

Let me tell your readers who care to know, in the fewest possible words, what it is. It is the grandest group of writings existent in the rational world, put into the grandest language of the rational world in the first strength of the Christian faith, by an entirely wise and kind saint, St. Jerome; translated afterwards with beauty and felicity into every language of the Christian world; and the guide, since so translated, of all the arts and acts of that world which have been noble, fortunate and happy. From Mr. Ruskin's Latest Article.

Chicago's Anarchists on Trial.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The cases of the six anarchists, Spies, Fielden, Lingg, Engel, Fischer and Neebe for the murder of Officer Degan on the night of the Haymarket massacre were called in the criminal court before Judge Gary this morning. Counsel for the prisoners withdrew the plea of "not guilty" and entered a motion to quash the indictments. After hearing the arguments the court overruled the motion. The defense then made a motion for separate trial for each of the six prisoners on the ground that serious evidence against any one of the defendants might be taken as criminating all. The court expressed the view that the rights of none of the defendants would be put in jeopardy by a joint trial. He overruled the motion and directed the trial to proceed. The defense renewed the plea of "not guilty" and the work of obtaining a jury was at once entered upon.

A profound sensation was produced in the criminal court shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon by the appearance of Parsons, the fugitive anarchist, for whom the police have been searching since the night of the Haymarket massacre. He drove up to the criminal court building and alighting ran up the steps quickly to the criminal court, to the astonishment of the court and police officials. It appears that Black, counsel for the anarchists, saw Mrs. Parsons on Saturday and urged that if she knew of her husband's whereabouts to urge him to return for trial. He was so thoroughly disguised in appearance when he made his dramatic appearance in court that very few acquainted with him could have known him. It is known now that he has been hiding within a hundred miles of Chicago since the night of the Haymarket massacre. As soon as he had put in an appearance Black asked that his trial should take place with the other six in court.

Saved from the Sea.

LONDON, June 21.—The American ship Frank Pendleton, Captain Nichols, from San Francisco February 15, has arrived at Queenstown. She has on board the mate of the British bark Arklow, Captain Pye, from Vanilla for Montreal. The Arklow was in a collision May 8 with an unknown vessel, and was cut to the water's edge. The captain, his wife and child and ten seamen took to the lifeboat. The mate put off alone in a small boat. It is feared the occupants of the lifeboat were lost. The mate had a most terrible experience. He was for eight days without food, water or clothing, the supplies he had provided himself having been lost by the capsizing of his boat. He clung to the keel for 24 hours and then succeeded in righting the craft. He hung up his shirt for a sail and caught a few flying fish which he ate. He proceeded slowly for six days looking in vain for a sail, and then became unconscious. While in this condition his boat was sighted by the Frank Pendleton and he was rescued. The rescue took place on May 16.

The Papal Embassy.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The steamer Servia arrived this morning from Liverpool. The Servia has on board the pontifical delegate, Monseignor Straniero, and Count Muccio a of the Noble Guard, who bring the scarlet beretta and zucchetta to Cardinal-elect Gibbons of Baltimore. The papal embassy were met down the harbor by a committee and escorted to the Pennsylvania depot in Jersey City, where a special car was in waiting to take them to Baltimore at four o'clock this afternoon. The zucchetta will be presented Archbishop Gibbons by Count Mucciola. The ceremony will be private and without the pomp and display that will accompany the investure of the beretta, which will take place in the cathedral on June 30.

Over three feet of water is reported on the Texas & Pacific track at Moreland, Louisiana.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Gladstone's Reception at Edinburg a Perfect Ovation.

King Ludwig Buried by His Mourning Subjects.

The Puritan Wins the Seawanhaka Cup at New York.

Gladstone in Scotland.

EDINBURGH, June 18.—Gladstone spoke in Music hall here to-night. Tickets of admission had been issued and the hall, which is capable of holding 2000 persons, was filled. The audience cheered for Gladstone and Lord Rosebery and groaned for Lord Hartington and Chamberlain and other unionists, but John Owen, chairman of Gladstone's election committee, who presided over the meeting, called for silence. When he began his speech Gladstone's voice seemed less powerful than formerly. Referring to seceding liberals Gladstone said the question was whether the country would resolve with a strong sense of justice and sympathy for Ireland to compensate for these defections. "I am strongly convinced," said he, "that the people have resolved to carry the day notwithstanding the defection of prominent leaders of the liberal party. This contest was fought against us by officers of our army. The conservatives were content to leave the work in the seceders' hand. They call themselves unionists and us disintegrators. They wish to preserve the paper union unaltered. We feel that it should be specially conserved so far as it is valuable. We seek union of heart and mind which we are struggling to restore."

At the end of his speech a vote of confidence in Gladstone was carried unanimously amidst great enthusiasm.

EDINBURGH, June 19.—The scene in Music hall on the occasion of Gladstone's speech last night was an impressive one and memorable. The hall was packed to its extreme capacity. The audience, when word was given of the premier's advance, sung in chorus "See, the conquering hero comes." Gladstone came upon the stage accompanied by his wife. When they saw Gladstone the audience rose to their feet wholly and let their lungs fully out in repeated cheers, accompanying the applause with wild waving of hats and handkerchiefs. Gladstone wore full evening dress with flowers on his lapel. His exordium was most earnest and effective. Gladstone has spent the greater part of his time driving about the city. He is everywhere followed by crowds of Scotchmen, cheering and holiday-making in his honor. He is simply receiving an ovation wherever he appears.

EDINBURGH, June 21.—Gladstone addressed another large and enthusiastic meeting here to-day. In the course of his speech he said it was irksome to always be compelled to refer to Ireland, but that this was due to the tories who blocked the way so that the government could not get rid of the question and proceed to other business of the empire. He relied, he added, upon the people's energy to clear the line now and allow the train of progress to go on to its destination. He denied having cheered Mr. Sexton when the latter followed Mr. Chamberlain in the debate on the home rule bill and taunted him with being ambitious to be mayor of Birmingham. He reiterated his demand upon the Marquis of Salisbury and Earl Carnarvon to answer questions he asked of them last Friday night, and said he thought Mr. Goschen, formerly liberal minister, would now make a good tory candidate.

Continuing Mr. Gladstone said that he did not complain of the secession of Lord Hartington and Mr. Bright. They were a small fraction of the liberal party. They had abandoned its traditions which were honorable regarding Ireland. As Fox's speech on the action of Fitzwilliam and Cavendish showed, their descendants were trying to resist that policy which if it had been carried out would have saved years of trouble. The land purchase bill was applicable at the time when he introduced it in the house of commons, but he had failed to receive the support of Lord Hartington and others. He did not think England and Scotland received it so favorably as they received the home rule bill. The cabinet were now free to reapproach the whole subject. If they continued in office the cabinet would carry out the home rule programme with due regard to their obligations. They desired to secure local self-government for Ireland with perfect security to imperial union. He had never, he declared, concealed his ideas from the country when a great crisis had come. The people had had the audacity to say that he endeavored to force this question forward. Last autumn he said he foresaw an Irish demand which would sweep into the shade all other legislation he foreshadowed, but did not foresee that the demand would be so wise and moderate.

It is not often in the history of countries that such opportunities arise. Rare indeed have they been in the case of Ireland, the first one ever being the opportunity provided by the treaty of Limerick. Gentlemen, had that treaty been executed the last 200 years would have told a very different tale and the indelible blot of disgrace which the judgment of this civilized world has fixed upon England for her treatment of Ireland would never have been found to sully her brilliant and illustrious escutcheon.

A Liberal Declaration.

LONDON, June 18.—The liberal association of Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, to-day heard read the election address of Rothschild Aylesbury, member of the commons. He was returned as a liberal but opposes Gladstone's home rule bill and endorses the unionist policy. The address was rejected and the association adopted a resolution declaring it would reject any candidate who would not give reliable pledges that he would support Gladstone in the commons.

A Political Riot.

LONDON, June 19.—A meeting held in Islington, a northern suburb of London, last night, to support the conservatives' candidate for a seat in the commons ended in a riot. The furniture of the room in which the meeting was held was smashed by the turbulent mob. Several women were so badly frightened by the uproar that they fainted. One lady had an arm broken and was conveyed to the hospital. The speakers' platform was stormed by a crowd. The Duke of Norfolk, who is a whig, was an occupant of the platform. He was roughly seized by the neck, jammed up against the wall and hustled off the stage. A number of aristocratic companions who were with the duke, were badly handled. The police was summoned and succeeded in stopping the rioting.

Bradlaugh's Manifesto.

LONDON, June 19.—Bradlaugh has issued a powerful election manifesto to his constituents of Northampton borough. In it he says: British injustice has often been the mother of agrarian crimes in Ireland. Our selfish harshness has often been the nurse and nester of Irish speech and conduct. Irish union maintained by heavy garrisons and police department, which is an assistant to the army is an unreal union. There is no willing union between the prisoner and his handcuffs. Union should imply co-operation not command, equality not subjection. Ask voters to test, bend or break this self-styled union coin, even though you know it to be manufactured for the Primrose league by a Birmingham firm.

Hobart Pasha Dead.

LONDON, June 19.—Hobart Pasha (Augustus Charles Hobart), marshal of the Turkish empire, is dead.

King Ludwig's Funeral.

MUNICH, June 19.—Prince Luitpold, regent, and princes of the Bavarian court, all wearing the Austrian uniform, went to the railway station this morning to receive Crown Prince Rudolph, who came to represent Austria at King Ludwig's funeral to-day. He wore the Bavarian uniform and was driven to Luitpold's palace.

MUNICH, June 19.—The excitement among the Bavarian people over the death of King Ludwig remains unabated. The lower classes up to the hour of the funeral to-day thronged the gates of the royal palace awaiting admission to the chapel, and exhibiting all the signs of sincere grief and sympathy. People from the country and the mountains poured into the city all day. Among the mountaineers was a Tyrolese woodman to whom Ludwig once gave a diamond ring for some service. When he reached the coffin in the palace chapel he fell on his knees beside it and sobbed and wailed. The crowd in and about the palace was so great that when dinner was being laid for the German Crown Prince Frederick William the servants engaged in conveying gold plate from the treasury to the palace dining hall found themselves unable to obtain access to the building by the regular doorway and were compelled to reach the first floors by means of a ladder. Men and boys passed all of last night on the steps of the loggia in Ludwig platz in order to secure places to witness the funeral.

It is not possible to doubt that both chambers of the Bavarian parliament will recognize Prince Luitpold's regency. The committee having the matter in charge will soon report on the question and will settle Prince Luitpold's appanage. Ludwig's lawful successor to the throne, King Otto, when informed of his accession received the news apathetically and replied: "So, so. The soldiers must march out then." He is mentally imperfect. Prince Luitpold's sister and ladies in waiting were present when Ludwig's mother was informed of her son's suicide. The announcement was very formal. The court chaplain began by reading from the Bible a text suitable to the occasion. This he repeated three times. It alarmed the king's mother and in a startled way she asked if anything was amiss with the king. Then she was told that Ludwig was dead. She fell backwards to the floor unconscious. She was extremely prostrated and was placed in bed where she remained many hours sobbing. It was now stated that when King Ludwig was removed from Hohenschwangau to Berg castle he was quite touched at the sight of his valet weeping over the king's misfortune. "Never mind, old fellow," said the king, "I shall soon get better."

Bells throughout Bavaria will ring every day for six weeks from noon time to one o'clock in mourning for the king. The concourse of people at the funeral was immense. A number of people were crushed in the crowd and injured. Many of the people sobbed aloud as the king's coffin was borne along to its last resting place.

The Seawanhaka Races.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The last of the three big regattas takes place to-day, and again the Priscilla, Puritan, Mayflower and Atlantic will sail against each other. This time they will sail for a $1000 cup offered by the Seawanhaka Yacht club. Besides the big sloops the entries are the schooners Fortuna, Grayling and Ruth, the sloops Gracie, Cinderella, Daphne, Daisy, Iseult, Nomad, Culprit, Fay, Nissa and Elephant, and the cutters Bedouin and Clara. The wind at this hour (10:30) is light.

11:30 a. m.—The yachts have started. The Puritan crossed the line first of the four big sloops at 11:09:50, the Atlantic at 11:16:15, the Priscilla at 11:17, and the Mayflower at 11:24:15. A seven knot breeze.

SANDY HOOK, June 19, 12:58 p. m.—The Atlantic has passed the Priscilla. The Puritan is still leading.

The course sailed over to-day is 37 miles in length from Fort Wadsworth to buoy 10 on Southwest Spit, then to Sandy Hook lightship and back to buoy 15.

The yachts passed buoy 10 as follows: Puritan 1:41:30, Priscilla 1:43:30, Atlantic 1:45 and Mayflower 1:50. At buoy 8½ the positions were unchanged, though the Atlantic had gained on the Priscilla.

3 p. m.—The Mayflower has passed the Atlantic and is drawing near to the Priscilla. The weather is freshening a little outside. The Puritan passed Scotland lightship at 2:38, Priscilla 2:45, Mayflower 2:46, Atlantic 2:49.

SANDY HOOK, June 19.—The Puritan turned Sandy Hook lightship at 3:08, the Priscilla at 3:10, Mayflower 3:11:30, Atlantic 3:23.

SANDY HOOK, June 19.—The yachts have passed Scotland lightship homeward bound, the Puritan at 3:31, Priscilla 3:33:30, Mayflower 3:35:30, Atlantic 3:45.

SANDY HOOK, June 19.—The Puritan crossed the line at 5:59. The Priscilla was 2:40 later, the Mayflower third, 3:30 behind, and the Atlantic last, ten seconds later.

PARTICULARS OF THE RACE.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The race between the giant sloops Puritan, Priscilla, Mayflower and Atlantic to-day held under the auspices of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht club for a subscription cup worth $1000 was more satisfactory than either of those that have preceded it but it did not prove which of the four is the best boat for the international match. There was an unfortunate start, every yacht being handicapped, and the winds were light and variable. The home run went further to dissipate the ideas that had been formed from the already achieved successes of the Priscilla that that yacht was the coming champion, yet she did remarkably well and had it not been for several mistakes in her management she would have done much better. Only a four-knot breeze was blowing from the north nor-west, and the fleet had gathered too far north of the line to get down to it in time. The Puritan was the first yacht over, as usual, but even she was three seconds too late. The result was that every yacht was handicapped.

The Atlantic was second of the first class sloops to cross, the Priscilla third and the Mayflower last. The wind began to die out almost at once and there was not a heavy enough wind to fill the sails. The first point to reach was buoy number 10 on Southwest Spit. When the wind came up again it came from the south, and almost opposite direction to that which prevailed at first. As they neared the buoy the Puritan did not have over half a mile lead. The Priscilla was to windward, but a slant of the wind from the westward of south helped the other boats and destroyed the advantage the Priscilla had gained. As the four went about for the buoy the Mayflower, a mile and a half to the leeward, was in front. The boats went about pretty well at the same time and they passed the buoy in this order: Puritan 1:38:39, Priscilla 1:40:48, Atlantic 1:42:40 and the Mayflower 1:47:12.

They then stood for buoy 8½, the Puritan doing good work. The wind soon freshened outside of the Hook. Half way to Sandy Hook lightship the Priscilla had the Hook to windward of the Puritan, the Mayflower had passed the Atlantic and was to windward of her. The Puritan was first to come about to round the lightship. She crossed the Priscilla's bow, turned ship at 3:08.37 and squared away for home. The Priscilla was next at 3:11.20, the Mayflower next at 3:15:03 and the Atlantic turned at 3:23:03. The Puritan had a good lead and squared away nearly half a mile ahead of the Priscilla. The wind was blowing about eight knots and the sea was smooth. The tide was still running ebb against the yachts.

The principal incident of the run back was the way in which the Mayflower overhauled both the Priscilla and the Puritan. She caught up to the Priscilla while off Sandy Hook beach. The Atlantic was at least two miles behind, but when the first three yachts got within Point of Hook they lost the wind and the Atlantic got the full benefit of the breeze outside. This enabled her to catch up very well.

From buoy 10 to buoy 15, the home stake, the race was exciting, especially between the Atlantic and Mayflower. During the first part of the stretch it remained anybody's race, as the Atlantic had come up from behind and was not far from even terms. When all the yachts had straightened out for buoy 15 there was not much more between the Puritan, the leader, and the Atlantic, the last, than a quarter of a mile, but the Puritan got a wind that none of the others felt by remaining to windward and she flew home with everything set like a true racer. She had been lucky all day. The Mayflower and the Priscilla, and afterward the Mayflower and the Atlantic had some close fighting, but the Priscilla finally took second place. The Mayflower and the Atlantic crossed the home line only three seconds apart.

The official correct time gives the cup to the Puritan by three minutes and 26 seconds over the Priscilla, which beat the Atlantic by three minutes, 20 seconds, and the Mayflower was last, 53 seconds later. This award is based on club rules, which put the starting time of all at 11:10. Taking the actual time of crossing the line at the start, however, and making the usual allowances the Mayflower outsailed them all, covering the course in 6:35:53. The time of the others was: Priscilla 6:38:51, Puritan 6:42:58, Atlantic 6:43:17.

Defending His Mother.

DENVER, June 21.—This morning at 11 o'clock A. S. Beele, a deaf and dumb painter, while drunk entered the house of Mrs. Cole at 610 Holladay street, knocked her down and began beating and kicking her in a most brutal manner without any provocation whatever. The screams of the woman brought to her assistance her 11-year-old son, who shot Beele through the heart, killing him instantly. The boy escaped. He has not been arrested, as he has the sympathies of the people, who say the killing was justifiable.

Denver's Revival.

DENVER, June 21.—All evangelical churches have combined and are holding union revival services at the Mammoth rink under the leadership of Dr. J. W. Munhall, of Indianapolis. The second week's work began this evening with the rink crowded with 2000 people. There have been about 400 professed conversions so far. Dr. Munhall has made a very favorable impression on all classes in the community and his labors bid fair to be crowned with great success.

Stone for the Capitol.

DENVER, June 21.—The capitol commission to-day awarded the contract for furnishing the stone for the superstructure of the capitol building to the Gunnison quarries.

Colorado Development.

DENVER, June 18.—The board of trustees of the state school of mines held their regular monthly meeting yesterday when they decided upon the following programme of field work for the faculty during the summer months of 1886, tests, etc., to be made at the school later on. At the instance of the chamber of commerce of Denver Professor Chauvenet will make an examination of the iron resources of northern Colorado with a view to the establishment of a blast furnace at some convenient point. Professor [illegible]seng, who is now engaged in mining in the San Juan region, will report on the general progress of mining, and ore treatment in that section of the state, with special reference to newer districts. Professor Lakes has been assigned to the Aspen district with a view to ascertaining and reporting on its geological formations. Professor Van Diest will make a general report on mining methods and treatment of ore in Boulder county. Professor Tilden, who is a practical miner, takes the mines and ore treatment of the Red Cliff and Eagle river districts as his topic. Before commencing his iron work Professor Chauvenet will visit Idaho territory as representative of a wealthy St. Louis syndicate.

Supreme Court Decisions.

DENVER, June 9.—In the case of Larimer county vs. Grand county, wherein both claim that North park lies within the borders of their county, the supreme court to-day decided the case in favor of Larimer.

In the same court the Union Iron Works vs. the Bassick Mining Co., temporary injunction was allowed upon filing bond in penalty of $50,000, conditioned to pay all damages occasioned by issue of the writ, bond to be approved by the clerk of this court and an order granted restraining the sheriff from selling the property for ten days from June 24th.

Suicide at Denver.

DENVER, June 18.—Austin M. Underh[illegible], who owns sheep ranches near here and city real estate valued at $100,000, committed suicide at the Lewis house in North Denver this evening at 7:30 by an over dose of morphine. Before taking the fatal dose he wrote a loving note to his wife, who is on the ranch, telling her she was the truest and best wife in the world and not to take his death to heart, but gave no reason for committing the deed, which is a mystery to his friends in Denver.

The Midland Strike.

DENVER, June 18.—An Aspen special to the News reports the strike on the Midland road at an end. The trouble was settled by J. B. Orman paying off 300 striking Dagoes and discharging the men. All white men returned to work and the places of the discharged men will be filled by Americans who will arrive from the east in a few days.

An Indian Murder Case.

DENVER, June 19.—In the United States court to-day the United States attorney entered a nolle prosequi in the case of the Ute chiefs Colorow, Umqua, Indian Henry, Leopard and Agent Berrey, who in the fall of 1880 were indicted for the murder of J. C. Jackson, a young freighter who shot and killed a son of Sclavano in the Uncompahgre country in October, 1880.

A Murderer's Sentence.

DENVER, June 18.—A Grand Junction special to the News says: John L. Campbell was convicted of murder in the second degree this afternoon and sentenced by Judge Gerry to 33 years in the penitentiary at Cañon City.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, June 2[illegible].—Governments dull but strong, 4s ¼ and 4½s ⅛ higher. To-day brought the first decided reaction for some time. Stocks were weak almost from the opening, the only noticeable exception being Western Union, in which there was a small squeeze in the first hour, but stop orders for short account soon checked the rise and later selling by insiders soon brought the price back to opening figures. Prices began to decline immediately after the opening except in Western Union, which advanced sharply during the first hour but later joined the general list in the downward movement. Considerable feverishness characterized the dealings and there were frequent small rallies which were most invariably to lower by small declines, and the lowest prices of the day were generally reached in the last hour, final prices being at or near the lowest of the day, the market closing steady.

The Mail and Express says: Mining shares were active and strong. Sales: Sutro 11, Amie 4, California and Virginia 1.50, Standard 90, Union 55, Rappahannock 11, Horn Silver 3, Best and Belcher 1, Navajo 80, Mexican 45, Savage 2.60, Sierra Nevada 53.

3s	101½	4s	1 5⅝
Adams Express	140	American Express	[illegible]8
C. B. & Q.	138½	Erie	28⅝
D. & R. G.	15½	Preferred	62½
Central Pacific	49½	N. Y. C.	106⅜
Missouri Pacific	1 5¾	Union Pacific	57⅜
Northwestern	110½	Wells Fargo	127
Pref'd	14[illegible]½	Ontario	29
Texas Pacific	11⅝	Iron Silver	195
U. S. Express	[illegible]	Quicksilver	4½
W. U. Telegraph	63⅝	Preferred	23
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	15
Preferred	60⅞	Sutro	12
O. R. & N.	25	Deadwood	

Battle on an American Ship.

PANAMA, June 18.—A serious affray has taken place on board the American bark Don Justo at Colon, resulting in the death of three persons and the wounding of several others. While lying alongside a wharf discharging lumber the captain sent on shore for police to arrest an unruly sailor. When an officer boarded the vessel three of the crew took his gun away, broke it and forcibly ejected the man from the bark. In a few minutes the policeman returned with three others, who received the same treatment, their guns being taken away and broken. Shortly after the prefect of Colon appeared with 20 policemen and a squad of soldiers, who by his orders opened fire on the vessel. The sailors immediately rushed below. The armed force then boarded the vessel and began firing down the open hatchways. Some Jamaican laborers were on deck with a mate, one of whom was shot through the head and killed. Two sailors were also killed while three others were dangerously wounded, one of whom has since died. The prefect is roundly censured for his hasty proceedings.

An Editor Murdered.

ST. JOSEPH, June 18.—At 11 o'clock this morning as Colonel Strong, manager of the Herald, was sitting in the counting room with his back to the door Dr. Richmond entered and drawing a revolver fired and shot into Strong's neck. Strong jumped up and staggered towards the back office. Richmond fired two more shots and Strong fell. Richmond then turned, walked outside and shot himself in the temple. Strong was struck by two bullets. One struck in the neck and ranged upward into the brain. The other struck his back and is believed to have penetrated his heart. He died five minutes after. The bullet took effect in the left temple of Richmond, and it is impossible to tell whether it will prove fatal or not. Richmond is believed to be insane. Colonel Strong leaves a wife and three sons.

Destruction by Cyclone.

DENTON, Texas, June 18.—This and adjacent counties were visited Wednesday afternoon and night by a cyclone which did great damage in this (Denton) county. The storm demolished the house of Mrs. Pigmore, who with her daughter were buried in the ruins. The mother was fatally injured. The daughter will recover. The residence of Dr. Rutherford was blown bodily from its foundation and turned over. The family escaped, having fled to their storm cave. Many barns, sheds and outhouses were blown down and a school house at Stony completely wrecked. At Pilot Point, Boomer[illegible], McKinney and Pleasant Valley numerous residences, churches and bridges were blown away, but no fatalities are reported.

Chicago's Anarchists.

CHICAGO, June 18.—The first movement of the defense in the anarchists' cases was made to-day. An application for separate trials for Spies, Fielden, Schwab and Neebe was filed with State's Attorney Grinnell. The application is accompanied by affidavits of the four men, indicating that the leaders will attempt to save themselves at the expense of their three companions, Engel, Fischer and Lingg. The full significance of their statement appears to be that they declare they are innocent of the charges, but are afraid of being involved by confusion in the guilt of the three other men whom they thus tacitly convict. For that reason affiants are solicitous of obtaining separate trials. Judge Garry will hear the petition to-morrow afternoon.

The Custer Massacre.

ST. PAUL, June 19.—A Bismarck, Dakota, special to the Pioneer-Press says: Captain Godfrey, Lieutenant Slocum, Surgeon Porter and other survivors of the ill-fated Custer expedition will go to the battle field next week to properly observe the tenth anniversary of the massacre. The Sioux chief, Gall, now at Standing Rock agency, who was in command of the Indians during the massacre, but who has hitherto refused to talk of the details of the fight, has consented to go with the party and tell just how the massacre occurred at the point of attack.

A Wyoming Protest.

CHEYENNE, June 19.—The proposed repeal of the desert land act engenders strong opposition among the residents of the territory. The Laramie Boomerang says: Colonel Jas. A. George, special agent of the land office, one of Sparks' own appointees, is circulating a protest, against the repeal, which by reason of official encouragement is being generally signed by the people. The protest will travel over the territory for signatures.

The Apaches Defeated.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—A Nogales, Arizona, special says: Advices from Magdalena, Sonora, says ten Mexicans attacked fifty Apaches in Tecabocepe pass near Saracache. The Indians were defeated. It is believed several bucks were killed. One squaw is known to be killed. The Mexicans lost three killed and one wounded.

OLD WORLD GOSSIP.

High-Necked Dresses Forbidden at the English Court.

Max O'Rell's Glimpses Into French History of the Future.

A Wonderful Lecture by a Distinguished Author.

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LONDON, June 5, 1886.

I henceforth renounce the profession of prophet, at any rate until I know, as your witty compatriot once said. The political situation here changes not only from day to day, but from hour to hour, and there is no saying what the division on the second reading of the home rule bill will be. Last Wednesday the betting was even; on Thursday parliamentary bookmakers were offering the rejection of the bill at 3 to 1. Adverse to the bill as most Englishmen are, they dread the possibility of an imminent new election, yet a dissolution seems almost inevitable. What will the electors have to decide? Whether they accept or not the principle of home rule? But the great majority of their representatives do accept this principle. Will they be called upon to say what methods shall be employed for framing the principle into a bill? But how can the constituents decide on any particular method? All I see is that the once great liberal majority is going to be dispersed to the winds, and if Mr. Gladstone returns to private life, who is it that will reunite it?

The expulsion of the princes from French territory seems now pretty certain to be voted, and a state of suspense reigns over the country. I may as well use the word "reign" once more, before it is proposed by some French anarchist to cancel it from the French vocabulary. But the advanced republicans seem bent on going farther than the mere expulsion of the Orleans family's property, which it was M. Thiers' first act to restore to them, after the fall of the empire and his accession to the first presidency of the third French republic. It must be owned that the princes made themselves most unpopular, not to say impossible as future rulers in France, by demanding the restoration of their immense fortune at a time when their poor country was straining every nerve to pay off the Prussians. M. Thiers knew what he was about when he made the offer to them. He destroyed the chance that the Duc d'Aumale had of becoming a rival candidate for the presidency. So, after all, the republic is about to treat the Orleans princes as the empire had treated them, but a republic should be more tolerant and liberal than an empire, instead of imitating its worst ways.

When the properties of Chantilly and Eu have been confiscated, will the radicals stop there? The pay of President Grevy is $600,000 a year. Everybody knows that, with his economical habits, the president must be saving enormous sums of money every year. Will they demand a restitution? I should not be surprised to hear that some Paris deputy has demanded the confiscation of all the ex-ministers' property—perhaps for the benefit of the men on strike. Of course this would mean the ruin of the whole country, as every Frenchman has been, is, or will be, a minister if the present state of things continues a little longer. The present ministry lacks firmness. It has allowed the moderate republicans to be devoured by the radicals. Whether they like it or not, the radicals will be devoured by the revolutionists. And then? Well, then they will have to begin again at the beginning, thus repeating what we have several times witnessed these last eighty years.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria has just approved of the following regulations for the guidance of ladies about to be presented at court. I find the following in the Court Circular: "High square-cut gowns cannot be considered 'full dress,' and are not admitted at court. In cases of delicate health, her majesty is pleased to dispense with the above regulation, in which case ladies must apply for her majesty's permission through the lord chamberlain. This application must always be accompanied by a medical certificate." If the sovereign were an ill-disposed man, I should understand, though I should condemn it, such compulsory stripping. But a queen, a virtuous woman, an exemplary wife and mother! What delight can she take in viewing necks and shoulders of several hundreds of her own sex? The sight of these short bodices always reminds me of the exclamation of a friend who, returning from a levee, and being asked what he thought of the show, cried: "Why, old fellow, I never saw such a one since I was weaned."

A WONDERFUL LECTURE—M. Jules Claretie, in his new edition of *"Paul et Virginie,"* shows us Bernardin de Sainte-Pierre in quite a new light, a sour misanthropical egotist. He says too that there is no foundation at all for the vulgar belief that he was a victim of the great French revolution. Quite the contrary, for he was, M. Claretie says, one of those whom the new regime favored. He was appointed professor of ethics at the great normal school, and if he never delivered but one lecture there it was not the fault of the revolution. In announcing this lecture, at the opening assembly, Bernardin de Sainte-Pierre had told the audience that the *Convention Nationale* had charged him to address them on the elements of ethics, but that the subject required great care and time to prepare, and he would only be ready to deliver his first lecture to them three months later. If, as you will see, the lecturer did not do much lecturing, he pocketed his year's pay. Aimé Martin, the biographer, had always led us to look on Bernardin's appointment to this post as a piece of persecution, an act of violence offered to his personal convictions, and he compared him to Socrates compelled to drink the draught of hemlock. But M. Claretie throws quite another light on the matter by quoting a letter addressed by the professor to the minister of public instruction. This letter which is still in the museum of the "Archives nationales" contains the most humble expressions of thanks and gratitude from its author. M. Claretie has the story of Bernardin's only lecture from M. Jules Simon, and tells it as it was told by him. Bernardin de Saint Pierre, he says, trembled lest he should fail as an orator and thus compromise his great reputation as a writer. That hour's speaking, he felt, might pull him down from his pedestal. He arrived looking pale and anxious. His appearance was the signal for a respectful silence. In a nervous voice he began timidly: "I am a family man, and live in the country." At the words "family" and "country," which seemed to sum up all his famous "Paul et Virginie," a roar of applause rang through the hall, and when it had died away it broke forth again and again. The assembly was moved and excited. The thought of that good "father of a family," living in the country, in order to be closer to nature, his beloved mistress, and revealing to them in his writings the delights of a simple life in the midst of the fields and forests, sufficed to fill with enthusiasm the readers of his "Paul et Virginie." And who of his hearers had not read it? The book was then the talk of the world. So the applause continued, the crowd seeming to get intoxicated with their own bravos. At the sight of their transports Bernardin's eyes were filled with tears. This was the finishing touch. Every man rose to his feet. There was no going on. Bernardin came down from the platform, and, if he had allowed it, would have been carried in triumph to his beloved "country" home. After such a tremendous success the professor would not risk a second lecture, he thought he would rest on the reputation for eloquence that he had won with those simple words: "I am a family man and live in the country."

The May meetings are over. Baptists, Wesleyans, Quakers, have each in turn met their brother Baptists, Wesleyans, Quakers in solemn conclave at Wesleyan hall. But the meeting of the Salvation army eclipsed them all. This undertaking of General Booth's is flourishing and spreading out branches all over the world. We may dislike the noisy processions of these over-vigorous Christians and object to the shape of their head gear, there are many things about the Salvationists which grate upon the feelings and offend the taste of the cultured, but it must be admitted that they are now a power in the earth, and that their "general" is a notable man. It is a fact that he and his wife, considering that they started without money or friends, have simply done wonders, to judge by the figures given by the general at this great international congress. In 1882 they had 320 corps, now they have 1,552. In 1882 they held 6,[illegible]20 services a week, they now hold as many as 28,000. The army has branches in nineteen countries and colonies. Salvationists from all parts of the world attended the congress in their national costumes, and many sang salvation hymns in their own languages. I am not going to join the army and I owe it many a grudge for destroying the peace of my Sabbath by praying and braying out of tune on brass instruments under my windows, but I am ready to admit that it has done something towards advancing greater simplicity of life, fraternity among men, development of self respect, temperance and cleanliness. The Salvationists are mostly all people of the lowest classes of society, yet they are all clean, and this forms a pleasant contrast to the other people of their own orders. The general has certainly solved a hard problem in these times of discontent. He has enforced among his followers a combination of democratic equality with autocratic discipline.

Lectures are becoming in England as regular an institution as in America. Debating societies, political and literary associations, institutes, public schools, all have now courses of lectures delivered to them by the stars of the literary world and scientific professions during the autumn and winter months. This excellent movement has received a great impulse from the creation of a central agency in London. A compatriot of yours, Mr. G. W. Appleton, a talented novelist and dramatist, now settled in England, has devoted his leisure time to starting a lecture bureau on the American plan. Among the brilliant staff which this enterprising American has been fortunate enough to secure, I notice Henry M. Stanley, the great African explorer, Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent of the Daily News, the Rev. H. R. Haweis, the beautiful but now short-haired Oscar Wilde, Will Carleton, Clifford Harrison, Justin McCarthy, Miss Florence Marryatt, and a host of other celebrities. I am surprised that the idea never struck an Englishman, but as the proverb tells us, the hurler on the ditch sees most of the game.

MAX O'RELL.

The New Hebrides Question.

PARIS, June 18.—Le Temps says: In March last some natives of the New Hebrides murdered several agents of the French company. Surrender of the guilty persons was demanded. Not being complied with armed intervention was necessary. England has often acted in a similar manner, even in the New Hebrides, without the French protesting. The New Hebrides question must now be permanently settled.

Rapidly Recovering.

DUBLIN, June 21.—Mrs. Archibald Mackenzie, recently shot by her husband, the American consul here, is rapidly recovering from her illness caused by the effects of the wounds. When her husband commenced his attack upon her she covered her face with her hands, thus preventing fatal injuries.

David Davis' Condition.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 21.—At a consultation of Chicago and Bloomington physicians held here to-day Judge David Davis was pronounced beyond recovery.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

The Bavarian diet committee has unanimously confirmed Prince Luitpold as regent.

The sugar and cotton warehouse of Paul Jacob at Hamburg burned last night. Loss $200,000.

Three ladies were drowned at Glenwood Springs on Sunday by the breaking of the rope bridge.

The winners at Brighton Beach yesterday were Sandoval, Lute String, Chicago, Ernest, Olivette and Pink Cottage.

After a six weeks' contest for eight hours the strike of the furniture makers has ended and 500 men return to work on the old plan.

The senate ratified an extradition treaty with Japan and one for re-survey of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico.

The English cutter yacht Galatea, which will contest for the America's cup with one of the big American sloops will sail for New York Saturday.

Tip Owens narrowly escaped death while at work in a well at Westcliffe. A bucket full of rock became unmanageable and descended upon him, but by crowding close to the side of the well he escaped with some severe bruises and broken bones.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Opening of the Annual State Convention in the Opera House.

A Large Number of Delegates in Attendance from all Sections.

Proceedings all Interesting, Profitable and Harmonious.

Largest Convention Yet Held and One Productive of Good.

Addresses Made and Other Exercises of Value to Workers.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The sixth annual convention of the State Sunday School association assembled yesterday afternoon at the opera house, there being about 150 delegates present from the different schools of the state. The convention was called to order by the Rev. I. B. Self of Cañon City, and the first half hour was given to prayer and praise service.

Chairman I. B. Self then announced the following committee on credentials: Rev. W. M. Barber, Rev. L. Sewell, Rev. A. Armstrong, Mrs. Dr. Owens and Miss A. B. McCay.

According to the programme Rev. A. W. Arundel was set down for an address on "Co-operative Christian Work," but he was unfortunately unable to be present. Mr. Black stated that he had not been given time in which to prepare an address on his topic but he made a few appropriate impromptu remarks, as did also General A. L. Sampson, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Newberry.

Rev. I. B. Self of Cañon said he came here to extend greetings from 25,000 scholars and 3000 Sunday school teachers in this little Centennial state of ours, "and I see before me many faces that I met one year ago when you elected me your presiding officer." Mr. Self went on to state how important the convention was and he hoped that the delegates would realize that they were here for work and not on a pleasure excursion. Every one must do their share, and the convention can be made a success and accomplish much good. Mr. Self gave many other good suggestions as to how to make the convention a success.

At the conclusion of his remarks fifteen minutes were given to a discussion of the topic participated in by different delegates.

Mr. Self read a telegram from Rev. Mr. Jackson of Denver stating that he would be unable to attend the convention owing to the fact that his young son had been seriously injured.

The chairman then announced the following committee on the election of officers: Rev. I. B. Rankin, Rev. S. D. Givens, Rev. C. L. Matthews, Rev. J. N. Mills, Rev. Wm. Grey, Miss L. Campbell, Mrs. Maria Gray-Pitman. Convention then took a recess until 7 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

At the opening of the evening session the number of delegates was largely increased over those in attendance in the afternoon, many having come in on the evening trains. The auditorium was well filled with those who came to listen to the exercises. On motion the hour for the opening of the evening session was changed from 7 o'clock to 7.30. According to the programme the first half hour was given to devotional exercises in which considerable interest was manifested.

Rev. Mr. Rankin, chairman, then submitted the following report from the committee on the election of officers.

President, C. M. Hobbs, Denver.

First vice president, T. G. Horn, Colorado Springs.

Second vice president, Mrs. Gray-Pitman, Denver.

Third vice president, R. J. Dustin, Leadville.

Recording secretary, J. C. Kennedy, Denver.

Assistant secretary, W. J. M. Gallwey, Georgetown.

Enrolling secretary, Rev. J. R. Placer, Colorado Springs.

Financial secretary, A. L. Corman, Colorado Springs.

One of the Pueblo delegates thought that that county ought to be entitled to some recognition but the report of the committee was adopted unanimously.

Rev. Mr. Self relinquished his seat as presiding officer and introduced to the audience Mr. C. M. Hobbs, the newly-elected president of the association. In doing so he spoke of him very highly as a Sunday school worker. In taking his seat Mr. Hobbs thanked the convention for the honor extended and would try to honestly and conscientiously perform the duties of his office.

Mayor F. E. Bowman then delivered the following address of welcome:

Mr. President, Members of the Convention:

If by making one mayor of a city it made him an orator it would be very convenient on occasions like this. Unfortunately I do not possess that qualification.

I remember that in my early school days my class at one time—in imitation of the older students—organized a debating club, and the question on one occasion was:

Resolved, That a small man can achieve as hard as a large man.

I think now that I should choose the affirmative on any question, advancing the same idea applied to the mental faculties, for I believe I feel as deeply as any one who can give expression to his thoughts in the tones of an accomplished orator.

It affords me more than ordinary pleasure to meet and greet so large a deliberative body of people, coming from the different parts of our state and representing the different religious bodies coming together to consider questions of moment in your special field of work. In perhaps no state in the union have the various resources been more rapidly developed than in Colorado. Cities have sprung up as if by magic, barren plains have been transformed into fertile fields, mid stock ranches, and mines of fabulous richness have been opened, and their wealth given to the world, while the different mechanical pursuits have been filled with skilled artisans producing their respective wares of superior quality.

In the intellectual field we find ample provisions made for the education and culture of the youth of our state by a liberal public school system and the various colleges and other institutions of learning, including schools for the defective classes, as well as asylums and hospitals for the afflicted and pauper element. All these indicate the intelligence, public spirit and benevolence of our people.

While commercial and mechanical pursuits have been so successfully carried on the moral and religious have not been neglected. Consecrated men and women have gone forth and organized Sunday schools in nearly every hamlet and village, planted churches in valleys and on the mountain top, erected church buildings, large and commodious, their work in its different departments keeping pace with the onward march of other pursuits. And there has been laid a foundation broad and deep for the future progress and development of the people of this our fair state.

The great moral lessons taught in your Sunday schools must have their effect on the rising generation, making better men, better women and better citizens, and for this reason we most heartily welcome you to our beautiful little town, the paradise of this western country; and we hope your stay will be pleasant and profitable to you, as we know it will be to us.

In response to Mr. Dow, President-elect Hobbs, in a few well selected words, extended thanks for the gracious offering of welcome, and said that he did not think that there was a single delegate present that could be put down as well of the treatment shown by the people of Colorado Springs, and he felt confident that the convention would be of benefit not only to the visiting delegates, but also to the citizens of Colorado Springs. Mr. Hobbs excused himself, saying that the brief time that had elapsed since his election did not allow him time in which to make a very extended response to Mr. Dow.

State Secretary J. G. Cowden of Denver then presented his annual report, as follows:

Mr. President, Officers and Members of the Colorado Sunday School Association:

Your secretary, at the close of another busy year of Sunday school toil by the great army of devoted workers be onging to your noble organization, is enabled to report important gains in all the specific objects to which our association is devoted. Doubtless owing to the energy of your secretary, as many as eight counties have failed to report up to this writing. These returns will be gleaned and compiled, but the statistics received for use later show striking advances in every department of our work. Only one new county has been organized the past year, that one that by its name stands at the head—Summit—for the reason that this branch of effort was pushed for the present almost to its limit by my able and laborious predecessor; but the increase in general Sabbath school attendance, which has far outrun the additions to our population from new sources, indicates a strengthened hold of this feature of religious activity in the hearts of all the people. The old channels of interest in the Sunday school cause are flowing fuller of blood.—new pulses are beginning to beat, and new veins are being opened, and many, we think, because your great central heart is still in place and throbbing with accelerated force and speed.

Several counties are ripe for organization. Their dropped fruit can be gathered the coming year. But in others, owing to unchanging natural conditions and very slow-yielding spiritual conditions, this desirable consummation is still remote. It cannot, in the probable nature of things, be reached for years, unless it be permissible to call the single school, and that maintained in some instances only part of the year, the county association. That is the case in the county of Routt, where the school at Hot Sulphur Springs, the only one in Routt county, embracing a territory as large as Massachusetts, is compelled to close with the adjournment of the district school, when the advent of the severe winter drives the assembled children to their scattered ranch homes. Ouray is even worse off, for it is only by shadowy rumor that we can hear of the existence of a school in that her wide borders. Mesa, Montrose and San Miguel counties have from three to five schools each, striving hard up their mountain slopes to be ever green as the pines that shadow them, while Delta stands in the category as having three schools. Of course the natural odds against large schools in many of our counties are very great, if not for the present insurmountable. The population is scanty. It is scattered on one by ranches or in little detached hamlets. The winter weather is exceedingly severe in their exposed and lofty altitudes. The methods of travel are rough and communication is often intercepted for long periods by heavy snow falls and other obstacles in these distant and desolate localities. But nature is often less hostile than man to this work of God. Of course most of the people are poor and money is hard to procure for pushing the Sunday school cause in these pioneer regions but in some districts there is an absolute hostility to the establishment of Sunday schools as strange as it is lamentable. But most unaccountable of all for this is the betrayal of pledged friends, as the astonishing apathy of professed Christians in the districts of the dry ranch and the mountain fastness and valley. The Sunday school because it is the simple exposition of God's word, lies within the reach of any industrious lay talent and for this same reason being the most powerful Christian agency in the world, ought never anywhere to appeal for Christian support and sympathy in vain. We have at least one supporter in our ranks so loyal that with a needy family about her she wrought with her own hands to eke out the subscription of her school to our association work.

About 75 new schools have been organized the past year and scores more of promising localities have been sought out by our volunteer and enthusiastic missionaries. I mean our county secretaries, our main and over sufficient reliance in all features of our work, both consolidating and aggressive, and in these explorations will soon give place to occupation. We have one school where half the teachers use the Spanish tongue and another point settled by Mexican people in Summit county where a school will be set on foot so soon as a superintendent kindred of speech with their own can be found.

More normal classes are reported than ever before, 14 in all, and this with eight counties yet to hear from. More teachers' meetings than ever before in proportion, 80 in all, and more adults are in attendance upon our schools taken proportionally than formerly. We report of these 9,844 with that addition of per cent which I have already advised you to make. This means a permanent factor of strength and aggressiveness since it guarantees a perennial source from which to draw skilled and matured workers. Not only is God taking the children instead of the fathers, He is in this glorious new era in which the Sunday school is becoming more and more a Bible school taking the fathers in addition to the children. If organization has aggled in any sense it has been more than made up by the true spirit of the Sunday school, I mean an unexampled fervor in seeking converts, and as we know the spirit is always more than the letter. There is a zeal for conversions in the school unknown in former years and to wise and consecrated enthusiasm has been crowned with the legitimate harvest of success. We report 818 as the number added to the membership of the church out of our Sunday schools during the past year and that only the summary of the partial returns in hand—with a revival spirit everywhere in progress and the intelligence from all quarters that these are but a handful of the first fruits and that many more are to follow. We report our attendance of scholars 16,208, officers and teachers 2095, making the grand total of 27,473 equal with the supplied per cent to 2500. Experience more and more in our peculiar situation in Colorado justifies the wisdom of our associated work. We have many lonely toilers whose spirits would sink and whose faltering steps would come to a halt if it were not for the consciousness of the fearful sympathy of many similarly situated struggling against wind and tide, of which electric and life-animating sympathy your humble secretary is glad to be the medium of magnetic connection and transmission. We had fainted by the way unless we had caught the "halloo" of other isolated watchers at frontier outposts on outstretched plains, in sequestered valley and on lofty mountain plateau. So while our work is the echo in one of its noblest forms of that growth of a catholic and fraternal Christian spirit which is the leading characteristic of our age, it seems impossible to conceive how it could be accomplished in a less glorious length and breadth. In the main we did not crop denominational distinctions and move forward in solid column on to the wind-swept plains and up into the mountain solitudes which we are to win to take and possess for the Master not as secretaries but as Christians. What we could not do in saving the children and carrying God's word to those who have it not in our scattered settlements with divided ranks we can achieve by touching elbows and marching onward in closed column in the name of our leader Jesus our Lord. There is the many sidedness of truth of which we each represent different aspects to draw us together. There is our King's command to love one another even as he has loved us.

There is our common inheritance of the holy sacraments and the ancient creeds of the gospel. There is our common danger in presence of a common foe. But as a confirmation of the reality of the divine sanctions and injunctions requiring our unity, we have under the peculiar conditions of life in our beloved Colorado, a unique combination of circumstances only understood by those of us resident in her borders, the necessity of our own preservation and prosperity. United we stand, divided we fall, and with a more grievous fall than can come to others. Our detachments are compelled to fight in detail and if they fall out by the way—if the single squads begin to put sword to each other's breasts—the conflict on the general field will go against us. Then with a new appreciation of our duty, a fresh union of our one aim, a fresh anointing with the unction of prayer, and with vows of more hearty and heart-felt co-operation and sympathy we will go from this high place of assemblage and its retrospect of a year's results to the larger conquests of another year to rest not however much we may haste until all of Colorado's people are in the Sunday school and all of the children are in the church. We can achieve this goal if we continue to remember that we are one in Christ Jesus, if we do not abandon the unity whose holy chism by our very coming together for greeting and counsel is afresh placed to-day on the brow of every member of this convention.

"For true religion springs from God above,
Is like its fountain full of charity,
Embracing all things with a tender love,
Full of good will and meek expectancy,
Full of true justice and sure verity:
In voice and heart free, large, even infinite,
Not wedged in strait particularity,
But grasping all things in her free, active spirit:
Bright lamp of God, Oh, that all men could joy
In thy pure light."

Next in order on the programme Rev. Robert Cameron of Denver was to have given an address on the "Origin and Growth of the Sunday school idea," but owing to the inability of Mr. Cameron to be present Mr. C. M. Hobbs delivered his address, "Bible Use of Illustration," which was to have come on Wednesday night.

Mr. Hobbs handled his subject very carefully, made a very favorable impression on the convention and offered much valuable information to the Sunday school workers in attendance. We would like to produce the address in full but our space will not permit of it. This address concluded the proceedings of the evening session and with the pronunciation of the benediction by Rev. G. N. Eldredge the convention adjourned.

ATTENDING DELEGATES.

The reception committee was hard at work all day yesterday procuring accommodations for visiting delegates. This committee, composed of Major Remick, Miss Dean and John Dennox, certainly deserve credit for the work they have accomplished. They have provided rooms for nearly two hundred people and expect to accommodate all who come.

In connection with other suggestions made by the committee, we have been requested to publish the following:

1. Delegates accepting the hospitality of the homes of the citizens of Colorado Springs will please do their shopping and sightseeing at other hours than when the convention is in session. Entertainments, of course, offered only to delegates who visit Colorado Springs for the purpose of attending the convention throughout its sessions; therefore, take advantage of intervals between sessions for pleasure and secular business.

2. The reception and entertainment committees will be ready to receive delegates at the church, at any time after nine o'clock, Tuesday, June 22d, and thereafter until the close of the convention.

3. The reception committee will act as the medium between the delegate and the entertainment committee, and will systematically attend to the needs of the delegates.

4. Each delegate will be provided with the colors of the convention.

5. The colors are expected to be kept in sight, especially during the sessions of the convention. At the day sessions they will serve as a pass-port to a seat within the bar of the convention.

6. At the evening sessions seats will be reserved for the delegates until 7.30 o'clock, after which time the public may fill the unoccupied seats.

7. Pages properly badged will be at the service of the delegates.

8. Delegates who are not depending on the entertainment committee for accommodations, and delegates resident in the city will please present their credentials in person, or through one of the pages to the enrolment committee. This is important, for the credentials serve the committee as a means of securing the enrolment.

9. Delegates bearing subscriptions from their schools to the association, can forward them to the financial secretary by one of the pages, stating the name of the school from which it comes.

10.—Special.—At a recent meeting of the executive committee it was voted that no person should speak more than once in the same topic without consent of the convention, except during business sessions.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Yesterday's session of the Sunday school convention was opened with early praise service at 6 o'clock a. m. At 9 o'clock the convention resumed regular work in accordance with the programme.

First came reports from the county secretaries of the state. Reports were submitted by Arapahoe, Bent, Boulder, Chaffee, Custer, Delta, Douglass, El Paso, Fremont, Gilpin, Huerfano, Jefferson, Las Animas, Larimer, La Plata, Mesa and Montrose counties. The reports from these counties were very encouraging as a rule and showed that considerable active work had been done during the past year.

Secretary Kennedy then read a report from the board of directors. The report showed that nine meetings were held during the year. Two vacancies have occurred in the board, one of which was filled by the election of Rev. N. A. Brooks, of Denver; the other vacancy is to be filled by this convention. The treasurer's report showed that a debt of $525 had been paid. There is, however, a balance of $85 for the year just closed to be met. The report submitted indicates that the management of the board has been judicious, and the financial condition of the association is better than it was last year and all working harmoniously and satisfactorily.

Mr. Matthews of Douglass county was appointed railroad secretary and assigned a place in the lobby of the opera house.

Hon. R. L. Gilmore of Denver then presented a report of the committee on the establishment of Sunday school assembly grounds in Colorado. He said that the idea had originated at the Sunday school convention held three years ago and a committee was appointed to take the matter in hand. The first and most important feature to consider was the location of grounds that were centrally located and within easy reach by rail but at the same time remote from other resorts, a place free from local or expensive customs. The attitude, scenery and water ought also to be considered. All of these requirements had been filled by the selection by the committee of a suitable place at Palmer Lake to be known as Glen Park, and a very attractive place in every respect. An association had been incorporated under the laws of Colorado, not for profit but on the principle that academies, colleges, universities and other charitable institutions were organized. The incorporators, he said, had no interest financially in the association. The directors were members of evangelical churches. The present board of directors is as follows: R. L. Gilmore, president; F. N. Williams, vice-president; L. B. Chamberlin, secretary; Granville Malcom, treasurer, and W. F. Thompson, park superintendent. These directors represented respectively the Congregational, Methodist, Baptist and Episcopalian denominations. As a further guarantee of the religious yet unsectarian management of the association, so far as the assembly is concerned, the following supervisory committee had been appointed: Rev. Dean Hart, Rev. G. B. De La Mayr, Rev. Robert Cameron, Rev. E. P. Wells, Rev. G. W. Rose, and Rev. Bayard Craig. The land now in the title of the association included 150 acres of land, on which considerable had already been done in the way of laying out streets, walks, the construction of cottages, etc. Buildings and improvements to the value of $15,000 are now arranged for this year, and the Rio Grande railway would lay a track into the grounds within two weeks. So far the finances of the association had been conducted on an economical basis and the rule had been adopted of not spending money that they did not have. Mr. Gilmore, in closing, asked for the earnest co-operation of all Sunday school workers.

A motion was then made and adopted unanimously that the enterprise be given hearty endorsement.

Chairman Hobbs named the following committee on the election of officers of the association: Rev. G. N. Eldredge, Colorado Springs; Rev. N. E. Boyd, Cañon City; Rev. R. M. Wright, Pueblo; Mr. Dale, Denver; Mr. Taylor, Greenhorn, Rev. B. F. Moore and Mrs. Noble, Pueblo.

The next number on the programme was a general conversation on the "Methods of Sunday School Teaching," led by Rev. C. Humble, superintendent of the American Sunday School union at Emporia, Kansas. This was one of the interesting features of the morning session.

"How to Win and Keep Attention," was the subject of an address by Prof. S. D. Arms of Longmont. This concluded the morning session.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session opened at 2 o'clock with Vice President Horn in the chair in the absence of Chairman Hobbs. A few moments at the opening of the session were given to devotional exercises conducted by the Rev. G. E. Merrill, pastor of the Baptist church.

First on the programme came a talk on "Bible Geography" by the Rev. S. T. Davis, M. D., of Golden. He showed how instructive and instructing was the study of Bible history, and thought it an important factor in Sunday school work. Mr. Davis highly recommended "A Manual of Biblical Geography" by Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, and a book entitled "Preparing to Teach" by John Hall, D. D., and others, for the use of Sunday school teachers.

Rev. J. S. Black, pastor of the Presbyterian church, was next announced for an address on "The Relation which the Children Sustain to the Church." He stated that he would occupy but little time on this theme, as he would like to have an exchange of opinion from delegates. He spoke of the principal aim in Sunday school work in bringing children to Christ, and the benefits to be derived from normal work and the systematic study of the scriptures. Mr. Beach asked for expressions from the delegates of the convention in regard to the admission to the church of children at the ages of 10 or 12 years. A vote was taken which showed that the convention was entirely in favor of admission at an early age. Following then was an active

Continued on Second Page.

FIRST

TRANS-CONTINENTAL TOUR.

8TH SUCCESSIVE SEASON.

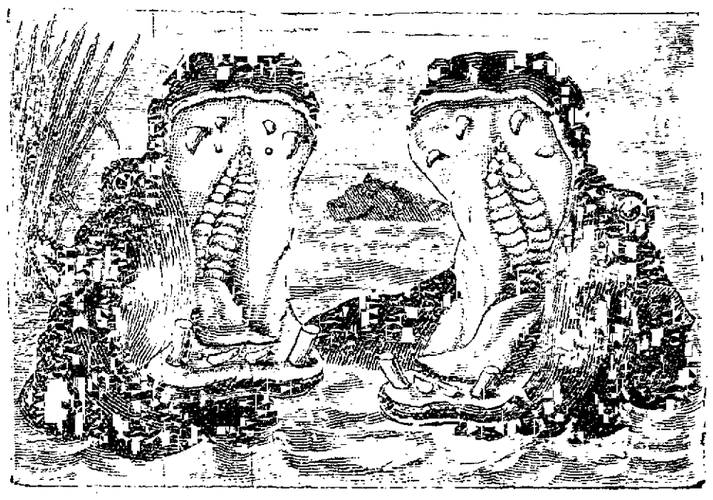
SELLS SELLS SELLS SELLS

SELLS Brothers' SELLS

ENORMOUS

WILL EXHIBIT AT COLORADO SPRINGS

SATURDAY, JULY 14.



Mr. and Mrs. Hippopotamus

AT HOME

Sells Bros.' Enormous Shows.

SELLS BROS.'

NEW DEPARTURE,

In arranging for their FIRST TRANS-CONTINENTAL TOUR, the SELLS BROTHERS, determined to outline all precedent and outdo all previous visitors in their line to the Pacific Slope, have made a BOLD STROKE FOR FORTUNE by combining their

3 Several Separate Shows

ALL IN ONE.

CREEPING THE EXPENSES, and securing TWO TIMES THE ATTRACTIONS. They are forced to present an ASTOUNDING ARRAY OF ARENIC ARTISTS IN THREE RINGS, TREMENDOUS THEATRE STAGE AND VAST OUTER CIRCLE, or PAGEANT PROMENADE. This wedding of the circuses also of necessity involves a merging of our

Three Mammoth Menageries

AND ENABLES US TO EXHIBIT A

Living Zoo Great Zoo

THREE TIMES LARGER and THREE TIMES GRANDER than any other on top of the footstool. The THREE CIRCUSES contain in their triple roster all the

EARTH'S LAST SEVENTY SPECTACLES

And SUPERB SENSATIONAL STARS. The name of SELLS BROTHERS is a guarantee of the purity of the pleasurable performances. The display of Wild Beasts in the TRIPLICATE MENAGERIES is an AMAZING ANIMAL AGGREGATION. The limits of a newspaper advertisement does not permit a careful catalogue either of the amusements or departments of instruction. The CIRCUSES PLEASE THE PEOPLE, DAZZLING AND ELECTRIFYING. THE MENAGERIES ARE TRAVELING ACADEMIES OF INFORMATION and CENTRAL TEMPLES OF ZOOLOGY.

ESPECIAL NOTE.—The ONLY MALE AND FEMALE HIPPOPOTAMI ever exhibited, yet loose in the ring. A LIVE GIRAFFE and all the Wild Animals known to scientists to be seen.

THE PERFORMANCES DAILY. Parade at 10 a. m. Matinee at 2 o'clock. Night at 7.

N. B.—At the end of the present season the existing shows will resume their former circuits and travel as three separate and distinct institutions. Further particulars in other advertisements and official promulgations.

WILL EXHIBIT at Denver Saturday, July 8th; Leadville, Monday, July 9th; Pueblo Friday, July 13th; Georgetown, Monday, July 12th.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

From Tuesday's Daily.

CITY COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting of the City Council.—The Tramp Nuisance.

A regular meeting of the city council was held last night. Mayor Dow presided and Aldermen Hinebaugh, Stillman, Lawton, Hughes, Bentley and Skinner responded to roll call. The minutes of the first June meeting were read by Clerk McCreery and there being no objection they were approved.

First in order of business a petition was read from R. W. Mason, asking a repeal of the ordinance regarding the erection of wooden porches, especially outside of the fire limits. The petition was first referred to the committee on streets, alleys and crosses but subsequently laid upon the table. Under the head of reports from committees Judge Bentley recommended the payment of the Burnham judgment of $75 against the city.

Chairman Skinner of the streets and crossings committee reported favorably as to the prayer of George H. Parsons asking the vacation of certain streets in the Monument bottom so that park improvements could be made, as stated in the petition presented at the last meeting of the council.

Alderman Skinner stated that the committee was not yet ready to report on the granting of a franchise to the El Paso Electric company and asked for further time in which to consider the matter.

Alderman Lawton reported that under the existing ordinance, the way of regulating irrigation was giving general satisfaction. A gentleman had told him that for the first time in a number of years he had obtained all the water he wanted.

Chairman Bentley, of the ordinance committee, then submitted amended ordinances on misdemeanors, elections and licenses.

The police committee reported favorably on the payment of the bill of Police Magistrate Severy but the report was not accepted, as some of the aldermen thought a few of his charges ought not to be allowed.

The council then proceeded to the adoption of ordinances. The amendment on election was introduced by Mr. Bentley was laid over until the next meeting.

The rules were suspended and an amended ordinance on misdemeanors adopted, which will be found legally in another column.

The reading of the license ordinance which was very lengthy, was under the rules laid over until the next meeting, as was also that of the Willow Park association for the vacation of certain streets reported favorably upon by the committee.

The following bills were audited and allowed:

J. B. Severy, police magistrate	$ [illegible]
T. H. Burnham, judgment	[illegible]
Street and ditch work	[illegible]
Irrigation work	[illegible]
Public grounds and lots [illegible]	[illegible]
Extension of water mains	[illegible]
A. A. Montgomery [illegible]	[illegible]
Reynolds & Mc[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Car & Paint [illegible]	[illegible]
H. C. McCreery [illegible]	[illegible]
Mathers & Farnsworth [illegible]	[illegible]

Under the head of miscellaneous business Alderman Hinebaugh introduced a resolution authorizing Superintendent J. W. Frost to represent the city as delegate to the sixth annual convention of the American Water Works association at Denver on June 23, 24 and 25, which was adopted.

Under a motion by Alderman Skinner Magistrate Severy was notified that office rent would not be paid for him after June 30, but that a suitable office would be provided in the city hall.

Alderman Skinner also offered a resolution that the license given to Washington & Johnson for a billiard hall at No. 21 West Huerfano street be revoked. The resolution prevailed and the marshal was instructed to notify the owners. In support of his resolution Alderman Skinner said that Washington & Johnson were running a notorious house and a resort for gamblers and thieves, and that it ought to be suppressed.

The request of Mr. Mason previously spoken of in these proceedings was on motion not granted.

City Attorney McMorris was authorized to go ahead and draw up and amend necessary ordinances and submit them to the council for reading and adoption.

Alderman Stillman brought up the tramp nuisance, and said that it was a question that ought to be settled. He did not believe in putting the city to an expense of trying them and then turning them at liberty without any compensation.

Alderman Hughes was in favor of working them on the street without trial. Alderman Skinner advised taking them to the city limits and clubbing them for half a mile or so, and Alderman Hinebaugh suggested chaining them together and making them work for all that there was in them.

No action was taken and the council adjourned.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The new Mesa bridge will be completed in a short time.

Mr. George W. Trimble, the Leadville banker, is in the city combining pleasure with business.

Captain John Moore, western variety and dramatic agent with headquarters in Denver, was in the city yesterday.

There were a large number of strangers to be seen upon our streets yesterday. Many of them wore a blue ribbon, the Sunday school delegate badge.

Prof. Wadill Ward gave one of his Oriental exhibitions in the Congregational church at Manitou last night. He has completed a series in Colorado Springs.

General A. J. Sampson of Denver was a caller at the GAZETTE office yesterday. He is in attendance at the annual convention of the Sunday School association.

The tramps who escaped from the cooler on Monday night were not to be seen about town yesterday. There were a number of new arrivals, however, in the bottom.

Mr. M. O. Barnes has returned from Boston where he has been prosecuting his musical studies for the past two years. He will remain at home during the greater part of his vacation.

Adjutant General Tarlor has declared his intention of ordering an encampment of the state militia this fall either at Denver, Leadville, Pueblo or Colorado Springs. Why would it not be a good idea for our citizens to make some effort to have it held here?

Billy Burke, of the Sells Brothers' shows, is an old soldier, but none of his jokes are. That accounts for his successful trifling of "Sis," the clown elephant. Before he was balked he was red headed, but he read so much it all dropped out. Winters his head is used for a scrubbing brush. He never combs his hair.

The Denver & Rio Grande have placed on sale commutation tickets at greatly reduced rates between Pueblo and Manitou, and Pueblo and Palmer Lake, which are intended for the use of families who wish to spend the summer at these most delightful Colorado resorts, and make frequent trips back and forth to Pueblo.

The St. Joseph, (Mo.) Early Gazette contains the following: "Our otherwise quiet city was in an uproar last week over the conduct of one J. W. Golding, constable of this township, who suddenly disappeared on Wednesday night. About the middle of May, 1886, he was married to a Miss Swift, daughter of one of our best farmers, and after living with her some five weeks it is said he told her "that she had his hand but another girl had his heart." As a result there was a separation. The general feeling among citizens was either to lynch him or treat him to a dose of tar and feathers, and he having heard of it "silently stole away at midnight's unholy hour." It is rumored that the woman who "had his heart" left town a load of him, for she has not been seen since. Golding was a barber and had a fair trade. He was arrested last winter for embezzlement, but the indictment was quashed for some defect, and he was never rendicted. He is a man about 34 years old, height 5 feet 9 inches, black hair, moustache and sideburns. Buffalo is long for the public good." We have learned that the man referred to in the above article is at present residing in Colorado Springs.

From Thursday's Daily.

C. Helm went to Denver yesterday.

Judge Newell went to Manitou yesterday on business of importance.

Mrs. Geo. Summers returned yesterday from her visit to California.

J. F. Carland S. L. Sessions came down from Denver yesterday on the Salt Lake train.

C. E. Merriam of Garden City, Kas., was in the city yesterday and left for home on the Thunderbolt.

W. C. Bradbury came down from Denver yesterday. Mr. Bradbury is a former resident of Colorado Springs.

Manager Nye has declined to book several attractions and will not open up the opera house again until August.

George Kroning came down from Denver yesterday on the Salt Lake train and returned on the evening express.

Water Commissioner Frost went to Denver yesterday to attend the meeting of the American Water Works association.

Mr. J. Ashby is having a stone pavement laid in front of his jewelry store. Messrs. Clements & Hassel have the contract.

Ground was broken yesterday for the foundation of the residence to be erected by Mr. Swinburne at the corner of Cascade avenue and St. Vrain street.

Mr. James A. Curran & Co., Denver bill posters, were in the city yesterday distributing paper for the Dan Boyton exhibition at Palmer Lake on Sunday next.

J. B. C. Lucas returned from St. Louis yesterday on the Thunderbolt. He brought with him by express two Shetland ponies for his children. One weighs 510 pounds and the other 350.

Mr. Phil. D. Miller, formerly of the Kansas City Indicator, now of the Field and Farm at Denver, was a caller at the GAZETTE sanctum last night. He tells us that he will remain in Colorado Springs and Manitou some time for the benefit of his health. Mr. Miller is largely interested in the cattle business in Iowa.

Mr. J. J. Atchinson, of Lentelle, Texas, is stopping at The Alamo hotel. He is one of the most extensive cattle raisers of the Lone Star state and has some 5000 head of females on the Colorado Springs Live Stock company.

Mr. John Lumsden, formerly a resident of this city, but for the last three years a resident of Grand Junction, returned yesterday and will make his home in Colorado Springs for the future. Mr. Lumsden says there is no city in the west to compare with this and he has come to stay.

Fairley Bros. packed twenty-six burros with furniture and queensware yesterday afternoon to go to Seven Lakes for Curtis & Nutting. C. L. Gillingham photographed the outfit just before it started and tourists will have an opportunity to buy pictures showing a street scene in Colorado Springs.

Arrivals at The Alamo—T. J. Atkinson, Texas; William Litzen, city; E. G. Bryant, Denver; G. W. Frost, ranch; Phil. D. Miller, Panora, Iowa; James Wakefield, Colo; George Gilbert and wife, Pueblo; A. S. Peck, Denver; George W. Bailey, Denver; Allan Packard, Pueblo; Miss Smith, Lodoixen; W. Williams, E. E. Kirk, New York; William Barker, Sanborn, Iowa.

The excursion which started out for the Grand Cañon of the Arkansas under the auspices of the Odd Fellows yesterday was a large one and made up of a very congenial lot of people. The coach and four chair car loads of people from this city and Manitou and it was expected that many more would join the party at Pueblo. A very pleasant day was spent and the excursion was socially and financially a success.

Special excursion trains will be run from Pueblo, Manitou and Colorado Springs to Palmer Lake next Sunday for the accommodation of those who desire to witness the aquatic exhibition to be given by Captain Paul Boyton. The fare for the round trip, including the exhibition, will be $1.00 from Colorado Springs and $1.25 from Manitou. Trains will leave Colorado Springs at 10.10 a. m. and 10.45 a. m.; Manitou 9.45 a. m. and 10.15 a. m.

The following petition signed by a number of citizens was yesterday handed to Mayor Dow: "Whereas, certain drunken and disreputable characters have for some time past congregated in Alamo park to such an extent as to become a nuisance to all living in that vicinity, and a disgrace to the city, causing respectable people to a most abandon said park as a place of resort. Therefore we respectfully request that you exercise your official authority to abate said nuisance."

From Friday's Daily.

Judge J. C. Helm returned to Denver yesterday on the Denver, Texas & Gulf.

Mrs. John Shireman came up from Pueblo yesterday on a visit to Mrs. Frank Lowbert.

Mr. George Y. Scott with George O. Scott, job printer, of Denver, is in the city attending the Sunday school convention.

A. L. Gillingham and Nims & Co. took a photograph of the delegates of the convention in front of the opera house yesterday afternoon. They will be offered for sale today.

Yesterday was market day and there were quite a large number of ranchmen in the city. There was no parade but Simmons & Co. managed to dispose of lots of apple and horses and some conveyances.

Plans, specifications and drawings for the house of Mr. L. J. Swinburne, on Cascade avenue, are now ready for estimates, at the office of Frank E. Allen, architect. The contracts will be assigned at once.

Many of the delegates of the Sunday school convention will visit the Garden of the Gods, Manitou and other points of interest. Arrangements have been arranged to have carriages at the opera house at seven o'clock this morning. The price to be paid for the round trip has been placed at one dollar which is cheap enough for the length of the trip to be given.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLORADO, June 22d, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Pueblo, Colorado, on August 20, 1886, viz: Samuel S. Higginson, D. S. No. 9184 for the sw qr of section 30, township 15 south of range 61 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Samuel Mehar, William Strachan, Alexander Strachan and James W. Hockensmith, all of Suffolk postoffice, Colorado.

Also the following-named party who will make proof before the Register and Receiver at Pueblo, Colorado, on August 30, 1886, viz: Eliza M. Hewlett, 4 E. No. 2682 for the nw qr and nw qr of section 26, ne qr ne qr of section 27 and e hf se qr of section 22, township 13 south of range 64 west. That she intends to transmute the same to cash entry. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Enos French and L. A. Schaulp, of Manitou postoffice, Colorado; James Huston, of Colorado City post office, Colorado, and Samuel Lamkin, of Colorado Springs post office, Colorado.

w1 26-6 WM. BAYARD, Register.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

the popular favorite for dressing the hair, Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

PARKER'S TONIC

The best Cough Cure you can use,

And the best preventive known for Consumption. It cures bodily pains, and all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints. The feeble and sick, struggling against disease, and slowly drifting towards the grave, will in most cases recover their health by the timely use of PARKER'S TONIC, but delay is dangerous. Take it in time. Sold by all Druggists in large bottles at $1.00.

HINDERCORNS

The safest, surest, quickest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, Warts, Moles, Callouses, &c. Hinders their furthergrowth. Stops all pain. Gives ease to the feet. Makes the feet comfortable. Hindercorns cures when everything else fails. Sold by Druggists at 15c. Hiscox & Co., N. Y.

csuw-1-9-1y

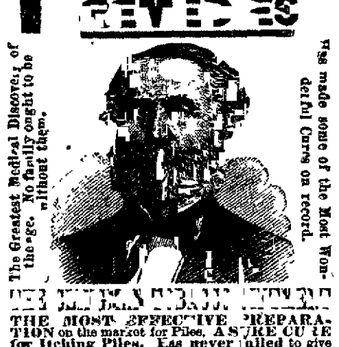
Parker's Tonic keeps in a house as a sentinel to keep sickness out. Used discreetly it keeps the blood pure, and the stomach, liver and bowels in working order. Coughs and colds vanish before it. It builds up the health. No wise mother will be without it.

csuw-1-9-1y

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—3,000 sheep, including 600 lambs; I will sell for $1.25 per head for sheep and $1.00 per head for lambs. These sheep are all young. Come and see us; we mean business. E. B. Hosman, Wigwam, El Paso county, Colo. wf 12-6z

SWAYNE'S TOBACCO REMEDIES



The Greatest Medical Discovery of the age. No family ought to be without them.

Has made some of the Most Wonderful Cures on record.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE PREPARATION on the market for Piles. A SURE CURE for Itching Piles. Has never failed to give prompt relief. Will cure Anal Ulcers, Abscess, Fistula, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Ringworms, Pimples, Sores and Boils. Price 50 cts.

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY. Cures all Wounds, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Bone Felons, Tumors, Sores, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Bunions, Corns, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Milk Leg in the Arm and Dog Bites, Stings of Insects, &c. In fact it heals all local Irritation and Inflammation from whatever cause. Price 25 cts.

SWAYNE'S TOBACCO PLASTER

Prepared according to the most scientific principles of the PHARMACOPŒIA INGREDIENTS, compounded with the purest Tobacco Flour, and is specially recommended for Croup, Wind or Cake on the Breast and for that class of irritant or inflammatory maladies, Aches and Pains where, from too delicate a state of the system the patient is unable to bear the stronger application of the Tobacco Cake. For Headache or other Aches and Pains, it is invaluable. Price 15 cts.

Ask your druggist for these remedies, or write to the SWAYNE'S TOBACCO-CURE CO. DURHAM, N. C. U. S. A.

STATE AGENTS

1-21-1y—wa-23-1y

Benton's Hair Grower.

All who are BALD, all who are becoming BALD, all who do not want to be BALD, all who are troubled with DANDRUFF, or ITCHING of the scalp should use Benton's Hair Grower. EIGHTY PER CENT of those using it have grown hair. It never fails to stop the hair from falling. Through sickness and fevers the hair sometimes falls off in a short time, and although the person may have remained bald for years, if you use Benton's Hair Grower according to directions you are sure of a growth of hair. In hundreds of cases we have produced a good growth of hair on those who have been bald and glazed for years, we have fully substantiated the following facts:

Unlike other preparations, it contains no sugar of lead, or vegetable or mineral poisons.

We grow hair in 80 cases out of 100, no matter how long bald.

It is a specific for falling hair, dandruff, and itching of the scalp.

The Hair Grower is a hair food, and its composition is almost exactly like the oil which supplies the hair with its vitality.

DOUBLE AND TRIPLE STRENGTH.

When the skin is very tough and hard, and the follicles apparently obsolete, the single strength will sometimes fail to reach the papilla; in such cases the double or triple strength should be used. In connection with the single, using them alternately.

Price, Single strength $1.00; Double strength $2.00, Triple strength, $3.00. If your druggists have not got it we will send it prepaid on receipt of price.

BENTON HAIR GROWER CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold by F. E. Robinson, Colorado Springs.

PILES PILES! PILES!

Sure cure for blind, bleeding, and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using this wonderful Kirk's German Pile Ointment. Cuts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted by our agent.

Sold by Druggists; sent by mail on receipt of price, 50c and $1 per box.

DR. C. O. BENTON, Prop., Cleveland, O.

Sold by F. E. Robinson, Colorado Springs.

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, COUNTY OF EL PASO AND STATE OF COLORADO, COLORADO SPRINGS, June 25th, 1886.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I will, according to law, offer at public sale, at the office of the treasurer of the County of El Paso, State of Colorado,

On the 23d day of July, 1886,

And succeeding days, commencing at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. of said day, so much of the following described real estate, situate in said county, on which the taxes for the years of 1885 and 1885 have not been paid, as shall be necessary to pay said taxes, interest and penalties, to-wit:

FOR THE YEAR 1885.

NAME OF OWNER	PART OF SECTION OR LOT.	SEC. OR BLK.	TOWNSHIP, RANGE TOWN OR CITY.		OR ADD.	VALUAT'N.	TAX. Cts
Adamson, Wm C.	one [illegible] nw cor ne sw	9	15	67	$ 200	$ 3 91
Allen, Wm A.	25,	A	Manitou,		250	6 17
	2	[illegible]	"		in per's Sub.	1075	18 08
Baynes, C. R.	11,	14	Colo Springs			500	8 56
Benedict, James	3, 4,	212	"	1		200	7 03
Bean, Lucinda	15,	24	"	1		300	11 09
Big Spr Live Stock Co.	ne qr ne qr	29	15	61		80	1 06
Brower, Charles	[illegible]	95	Colo Springs	1		200	7 03
Butler, Mary	8,	3	Fountain			25	42
	Except w 50 ft thereof.						
Carver, Mrs	10,	6	Monument			115	2 94
Cattell, [illegible]	2,	113	Colo Springs			800	31 73
	13,	12	"			250	8 79
Cheever, Charles G.	[illegible]	12	17	65		375	6 03
	Less right of way D & N O R R						
Conger, C. W.	w 75 ft of s 5 ft of lot 20	91,	Colo Springs			50	1 75
Cone, E. W.	[illegible] lot 19, 20, 21	229	Colo Springs	1		375	12 21
Co. Spr'gs Inv & Imp Co.	e 35 ft of w 135 ft of s 1[illegible] ft 2	2	Colo Springs	1		100	3 51
	5,	[illegible]	"	[illegible]		15	50
	20,	[illegible]	"	"		15	50
	21,	[illegible]	"	"		15	50
	8,	C	"	Edwards'		35	1 23
	9,	C	"	"		35	1 23
Cuncy, W. B.	28,	N	Manitou			$ 275	$12 31
Curtis, P. & E. B.	[illegible] lot 2	34	Colorado Springs			100	43 72
Curtis, Alex.	18,	26	Colo Springs	1		250	8 79
Crystal Park Co.	Road [illegible]	18	14	67		250	3 89
Dunlee, Mary	s 207½ ft nw cor nw cor sw cor	7	14	66		225	4 16
	Less right of way D & R G Railway						
Ermerins, Dr.	16 and 17,	C	Manitou			3500	82 23
Fisher, Geo L.	e ½ nw ¼	34	11	69		200	5 11
Foster A, est of	se ¼	6	11	65		300	4 82
First National Bank	se qr ne qr, ne cor se qr	33	14	67		100	1 96
	nw qr sw qr, sw nw qr						
	nw qr	34	14	67			
	w hf ne qr, se qr ne qr					600	11 73
	se qr	34	14	67			
	sw qr nw qr, w hf sw qr	35	14	67		240	4 63
	nw qr nw qr	2	15	67		80	1 54
	ne qr ne qr	3	15	67		80	1 54
	ne qr se qr, s hf ne qr, se nw qr	26	14	68		200	3 91
	se qr sw qr, w hf sw qr sw nw qr	25	14	68		325	6 49
Gill estate	[illegible] ne qr se qr	22	14	65		20	27
Guernsey, Carrie J.	part	240	Colo Springs	1		300	10 55
	Beg on line said block 200 ft w of ne cor, run s by on parallel line to e line said blk to s boundary line, thence w along said s boundary line 200 feet, thence n by on a line parallel to first course to n boundary line said blk, thence e by 200 ft to beg.						
Haney, W. T.	9, 10,	61	Colo Spring			2000	70 30
Hamman, V.	ne cor nw cor, s hf nw cor, sw cor ne qr	10	13	70		265	13 35
Hall, J. S.	3,	7	Monument			10	26
Hand, Sarah N.	e hf nw cor, sw qr ne qr	35	12	67		950	20 49
	ne cor sw cor	34	12	67		250	5 39
	s hf se cor	35	12	67			
	w hf sw cor	25	12	67			
Hand, James C.	sw cor sw qr	20	12	67		320	6 90
	se qr se qr	35	12	67			
	e hf ne cor	14	Colo Springs			100	3 52
Herrst, Wm.	n hf, 7,	35	17	65		265	7 18
Highland Cattle Co.	ne ¼ ne ¼ se ¼, s hf ne cor, ne cor nw qr	26	17	65			
	une ¼ se qr sw qr	28	17	65		12 50	34
	une ¼ s hf nw qr	26	17	65		200	5 42
	une ¼ s hf se qr	35	17	65			
	une ¼ n hf ne qr	32	17	65		25	68
	und ¼ ne qr se qr	27	17	65		12 50	34
	une ¼ sw qr ne qr	35	17	65		20	54
	und ¼ w hf se cor						
	une ¼ of 12		125	Colo City		250	05
Hunt, Walter P.	3 and 4,	233	Colo Springs	1		135	4 75
Innis, R. A.	21,	125	Colo City			5	09
Irion, R. A.	one ¼ sw qr se cor	23	17	65		175	3 01
	une ¼ w hf ne cor nw se ¼	20	17	65			
	une ¼ ne qr, sw qr, sw qr nw cor	20	17	65		68 75	1 17
	une ⅛ s hf nw cor	28	17	65		12 50	21
	une ¼ ne qr, nw qr	26	17	65		18 75	31
Jameyson, C.	ne cor	13	11	67			
	sw cor nw cor	18	11	66		1100	50 73
	w ½ se cor nw cor s ½ nw qr nw cor	18	11	66			
Jones, Stephen	31 and 32,	184	Colo City			150	2 64
Johnson, Mary E.	1, 2, 3, 4 and 5,	31	Colo Springs,	Parish		100	3 52
Johnson, E. F.	8 & 17,	[illegible]	1, Young's sub.	"	1	140	4 92
Kimball, E. C.	1	3	"		1	1275	37 31
King, Charles	16, 17, 18, blk 2 Young's sub		"		1	80	2 82
Knox, O. C.	w hf n [illegible]	23	"		1	650	22 85
Vachebeuff, T. J.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,	302	"		2	300	10 55
Marrow, W. D.	w hf 10	122	"			425	14 95
Mason, Henry	2, 3	304	"		2	200	7 03
Martin, E.	11	215	"		1	375	13 18
	Beg nw cor said block and run s 200 ft e 190 ft, thence n to n line said block, w to beg.						
Murphy, John	11, 12, 13	242	Colo Springs	1		150	11 36
Murphy, Pat.	w hf sw cor, w hf nw cor	11	11	66			
	e hf, e hf w hf	10	11	66		1950	62 59
	w hf sw cor, sw qr nw qr	2	11	66			
	e hf, e hf sw cor	3	11	66			
McCabe, Thomas H.	12	207	Colo Springs	1		200	7 03
Paul, Henry S.	une one sixth w hf nw qr						
	e hf ne qr and s hf	19	13	66			
	une ⅙ w hf	20	13	66			
	une ⅙ nw cor sw cor, e hf sw qr	30	13	66			
	une ⅙ se cor and n hf	30	13	66		575	11 [illegible]
	une ⅙ n hf	31	13	66			
Potts, David	[illegible] ne cor se qr	23	11	67			
	sw cor nw qr	24	11	67		400	10 23
Ratazzak, John	1, 2, 3	275	Colo Springs	1		305	10 73
Ring, D. B., est of	une ¼ se qr ne qr, ne cor se cor	6	16	66			
	une ¼ nw cor sw cor, sw qr nw cor	5	16	66		50	68
Robenstine, Geo C.	se qr nw qr ne qr sw qr sw ne cor and nw cor se qr	12	15	70		200	3 11
Rumsford, Wm.	8	134	Colo Springs			115	5 05
Russell, E.	s hf n [illegible]	2	Colo Springs	1		750	26 36
Shelby, Horace	11	133	"			275	9 67
Spinney, B. F.	25	107	Colo City			1	02
	28	121	"			2	03
	9	125	"			1	02
	13	125	"			1	02
	22	141	"			5	08
	22	148	"			5	08
	10	156	"			10	17
	8	157	"			10	17
	32	159	"			20	34
	1, 2, 3, 4	164				40	70
	29, 30, 31, 32	164	"			40	70
	25	186	"			15	26
	2	196	"			10	18
	8	196	"			10	17
	17, 18	198	"			10	18
	17	200	"			5	08
	10	201	"			5	08
	13	201	"			5	08
	2, 25	224	"			5	08
	1	234	"			5	08
	6, 7, 8, 9, 10	147[illegible]	"			30	52
Sullivan, Thomas	[illegible] se cor ne qr se qr.	13	12	67		60	3 11
	Beg at a stake 33 ft s and 233 ft w of where center line of Vermijo avenue w intersects e boundary line of [illegible] thence w at right angles to said e boundary line 50 ft, and extending s and between parallel lines to said e boundary 217 ft to an alley.						
Tipton, Martha V.	sw cor	5	11	62			
	e hf se cor	6	11	64			
	e hf ne	7	11	64		400	8 23
Tipton, J. W.	nw cor, w hf ne cor	5	11	64			
	ne cor, e hf nw	6	11	62		1300	55 80
Thomason, S. T.	ne cor	25	14	65		160	2 17
Van Boskirk, J. E.	s 72 ft, 1 and 2	273	Colo Springs	1		100	3 51
	1	1	Manitou			270	6 50
Watson, C. F.	12, 15	303	Colo Springs	2		325	12 58
Womack, L. G.	[illegible] n sw qr, se qr nw qr	1	16	67			
	ne qr nw qr	12	16	67		580	11 89
	sw qr sw qr	1	16	67			
	se cor se qr	2	16	67			
	ne qr ne qr	11	16	67			
	nw cor nw qr	12	16	67		750	15 37
	sw cor se qr	1	16	67			
	w hf ne cor se qr nw qr	12	16	67		500	10 25
Unknown		12	241	Colo Springs	1	605	23 38
		32	125	Colo City		5	09
		12	125	"		5	09
		28	198	"		5	09
		23	146	"		5	09
		24	146	"		5	09
		25	146	"		5	09
		26	146	"		5	09
		27	146	"		5	09
		21	125	"		5	09
	n hf lot [illegible]		6	Monument		5	09
		12	12	Fountain		5	13

FOR THE YEAR 1884.

Nancy, W. T.	9, 10	61	Colo Springs		2000	66 73

Witness my hand and seal this 25th day of June, 1886.

A. A. McGOVNEY, County Treasurer. (SEAL)

w5-26-5

ONE OF EL PASO'S INDUSTRIES.

The Sixth District Cattle Growers' Association.

HEADQUARTERS,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

President—Bernard Gilpin.

Vice President—James O. Phillips.

Secretary and Treasurer—Charles A. Lansing.

Executive Committee—Dr. Wm. Strickler, Frank Gilpin and Chauncey Calloway.

Round up Commissioners—Augustus Gammon, J. O. Phillips.

Foreman of the Round up—Peter Dennis.

THE ASSOCIATION.

Although the association is yet in its infancy, it has already a good sized membership and has accomplished some good work. It has for its object the protection of its members and the cattle interests of the Sixth district. Cattle are gathered economically. Moving herds are inspected thoroughly and the quarantine laws rigorously enforced. A standing reward of $100 is offered for the detection, prosecution and conviction of cattle thieves. The membership fees of the association are only $2.50 per year, which amount entitles the members to all the protection that the association affords. Brand books are also issued which are of inestimable value to cattle owners. Those desiring to become members should send in their names to the secretary at Colorado Springs. The officers are all active cattle men and will do all in their power to further the interests of the association and its members.

From Saturday's Daily

A new flagstone pavement will be laid in front of R. Berrey's South End market. The stone is now on the ground.

Governor Evans of the Denver, Texas & Gulf railway was in the city yesterday looking after the interests of the line.

The Good Templars of Colorado Springs have perfected arrangements to run an excursion to Palmer Lake on Monday, July 5th.

Bicycle riding is daily increasing in popularity in Colorado Springs and new machines are to be seen upon the street almost every day.

Mrs. D. A. Cowell of Denver and the Misses Chrissman and Steele of Beatrice, Nebraska, are in the city visiting Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Bacon.

The Manitou road is being widened and graded in many places, thus improving it materially. The work however is not of as substantial a nature as it ought to be.

The cotton crop is more prolific this year than ever before in Colorado Springs. In fact the market is decidedly overstocked, and there is prospect of a decline in prices.

Citizens should be on their guard as to how they use irrigation water. Water Commissioner Frost yesterday required four persons to pay $5 each for violating the ordinance.

Eli Host of Lowell, Mass., manufacturer of German cologne, has taken a house on North Weber for the summer. His family is so delighted with our city they may decide to make their home here.

Superintendent Frost of the water works tells us that he has already this year laid 3000 feet of water mains and still has 2500 feet to lay. This will give an increased demand on our supply and at the same time increase the revenue to the city.

An excursion party of about one hundred from Garden City, Kansas, will visit Colorado Springs and Manitou the latter part of June or the first of July. Messrs. A. Limebaugh and Frank Clark are figuring on accommodating them at the Spaulding house and The Alamo.

We see by a special from Cheyenne published in yesterday's Tribune-Republican that W. C. Corwin, better known as "Buff" Corwin, a former GAZETTE compositor, was the lucky holder of a ticket in the last drawing of the Louisiana lottery which brings him $5000. He has not yet determined whether he will take a trip to Paris and the Holy Land or buy the New York Herald.

Street Commissioner Wright has been at work with a force of men grading South Nevada avenue as far as the Fountain bridge, and this street is in a better condition now than ever before. The first of the week he will begin work on the Mesa bridge. Mr. Wright is giving good satisfaction as street commissioner and always has his eyes open for needed improvements.

It is settled that Paul Boyton will give his aquatic exhibition at Palmer Lake on Sunday June 27th, and it is expected that the W. S. Jackson Hose company will run an excursion from this city on that occasion. Excursion trains will be run from Denver on the same day and the Denver & Rio Grande is figuring on carrying at least 1,500 or 2,000 people. This exhibition promises to be one of the events of the season.

Mr W. H. Keefer, the traveling representative of Messrs. Harvey & Parker, manufacturers of cigars, at Denver, has spent the past few days in Colorado Springs in the interest of his firm. He has just introduced here the firm's Scissors brand of cigars and has appointed McCoy Brothers the Colorado Springs agents. Outside of being a rustling salesman, Mr. Keefer is the best warbler among the western commercial men.

Arrivals at The Alamo—W. H. Johnson and family, Vincennes, Ind.; W. H. Corbett and family, Wichita, Kan.; Miss Ella F. Ryerson, Paris, France; Julius Gotberg, Fountain, Colo.; W. J. Swinburn, Paterson, N. J.; T. A. Green, S. C. Rosewell, E. A. Griffin, Douglas Washburne, Denver; Owen Pierrepont, St. Louis; J. A. Ross, C. Butterfield, W. Gregory, Denver; F. M. Dance and wife, Missouri Valley, Ia.; Mrs. Bean, New York; Miss C. M. Pace, Elbert, Colo.

It will be remembered that about a year ago Mary Bladwin a wealthy young girl was found murdered in her home at Atchison. Her brother, a former resident of Colorado Springs, and at one time owner of the Cascade Terrace, on Kiowa street, was tried and convicted of the crime largely on circumstantial evidence. It now transpires that the murder was committed by Peter A. Stockesberry, a notorious burglar. The facts were brought to light by the confession of his wife and the affidavit of a prisoner who had been confined in jail with Stockesberry.

Mr. George B. Thayer of Vernon, Connecticut, a member of the Hartford Bicycle club, and J. A. Hassley of the Kansas City Bicycle club arrived in the city yesterday afternoon on their wheels from Denver. Both are on their way across the continent via the northern route and expect to return by the southern route through Arizona and Texas. Mr. Thayer left Hartford on April 20th and has traveled all the distance so far on his wheel with the exception of between Omaha and Denver. At the last named place he was joined by Mr. Hassley and they will continue the journey westward together. They will remain in this vicinity several days devoting the time to a trip to Pike's Peak and taking in all other points of interest. Mr. Thayer is connected with the Hartford Post and occasionally contributes to its columns while resting by the wayside.

From Sunday's Daily.

COMIC OPERA.

Yesterday's Performances of "Mikado" and "Iolanthe."

Gilbert and Sullivan's opera "Mikado" has been presented in Colorado Springs several times but never so well as at the matinee yesterday afternoon by the Grand Opera company, and the audience was, for a matinee, large and enthusiastic. The opera was well set and the costumes rich and attractive. As for the parts they were all well filled and the chorus exceptionally strong. Among those who made hits can be mentioned D. C. Kelley as Ko Ko, M. Harrison as Pooh Bah, W. E. Kiskadden as Nanki Poo, Adele Frances as Yum Yum, J. E. Minnick as the "Mikado," and last but not least Etta Butler as Katisha. Mr. Kelley is the best Ko Ko that ever appeared in Colorado Springs, professional or not professional, and his excellent work in the character was not fully appreciated. Miss Butler's Katisha in make up, singing and acting is a most perfect and she from the start captivated the audience. Adele Frances made a charming Yum Yum and seemed to have a good conception of the Japanese heroine. She was well supported by her sisters in the cast Pitti Sing and Peep Bo, the parts being filled respectively by Alice Hayes and Esther Franklin. Meyer Harrison was well put in as the Lord High everything else combined, and favorably impressed the audience.

In the evening Gilbert and Sullivan's "Iolanthe" was produced in the presence of not as good an audience as it deserved. While it ran very smoothly it did not take as well as did the "Mikado," but at the same time was very creditable. To the credit of the company it can be said that the presentations of these operas were equally as good as those given by professional companies in Colorado Springs.

DEPREDATIONS BY TRAMPS.

A Boy Held Up and Robbed of a Revolver and Money

Tramps are becoming more and more numerous and at the same time more and more bold. It is plainly evident that the reports circulated that they are coming west in numbers is only too true, and that the officers had better keep on their guard. On Friday evening a young man named W. F. Wright, who had been working at Clark's gardens below town and who had been paid as he claimed $15 for services, was on his way home after investing $5 of the amount in a pistol and cartridge belt, when he was held up by tramps who took him by force to a vacant cabin on the the Monument south of the Manitou bridge and robbed him of the pistol and $10 in money. There were, he says, eight or ten other tramps congregated in the cabin when he was robbed. He was held there until late yesterday afternoon when the young man escaped and notified Officer McCreery and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the men by Justice Corman. Under this warrant two tramps, named Charley Wilson and Mike Canary, were captured and the boy identified the former as the one who had taken the money from him and as being one of the principals in the robbery. An examination was had in the evening and the testimony introduced was of a very contradictory nature. Justice Corman was in a quandary as to whether he should take the story told by the boy or that told by the tramp and accused held up he defendant was however given the benefit of the doubt and discharged.

The opening hop of the season given at the Mansion, Manitou, last night was well attended. The Manitou accommodation brought a number of Denver society people to participate.

Neff, Prentice & Co. of Denver have abandoned the idea of running a branch office in this city and yesterday telegraphed their manager, Mr. Henry Underwood, to return to Denver.

The examination of teachers who have made application for the five vacancies in the public schools was concluded yesterday afternoon. It will not be known who have been selected until early in the week.

Mr. James May of the Manitou Park hotel was in the city yesterday. He says that it is rather early yet to expect a rush but thinks that the prospects for the months of July, August and September are very favorable.

Alderman Hughes has received a letter from our former superintendent of water works, Mr. Cruthers, which states that the reservoir or wall never washed away and that it is plenty strong enough for the proposed addition of five feet.

The Good Templars have abandoned the idea of running an excursion to Palmer Lake on Monday, July 5th, as the Denver and Rio Grande will be unable to furnish a train on that day. The road expects to have all cars in use for regular passenger traffic.

The W. S. Jackson Hose company were disappointed in securing an excursion train between Colorado Springs and Palmer Lake for Sunday, June 27th, the day on which Paul Boyton gives his aquatic exhibition. The road proposes running its own excursions on that day.

The Manitou Journal says that Mrs. E. T. Blake, who has been spending some time in Los Angeles and southern California, in writing to her husband says many of her illusions concerning that "fairy land" are being rapidly dispelled. She says she has always had a longing desire to live, die and be buried in that "land of flowers and fruits," where roses would bloom the year round on her grave, but will now be perfectly contented to return to Manitou, where flowers do not bloom so often and graves are not so plenty. The fleas, bad water, frogs and rains of Los Angeles make life anything but pleasant, and she has been advised by physicians to return to the pure, dry air of Colorado. Mrs. Blake also adds that she has not drank a drop of water there and is not at all surprised at the number of saloons or the amount of wine drank in California.

In their circular of June 15th Coates Bros. wool commission merchants of Philadelphia, say that the improvement noted in their last circular still continues. The demand for most grades has been good and holders have been able to realize outside asking prices. In many parts of the country higher figures have been paid than are yet warranted by eastern markets, such purchases being made by those who have faith in future values. Foreign reports show that the improvement there has been fully maintained, and in some cases prices have continued to advance. Great interest is felt in the large London sale which opens on June 6th, and should there then be any further material change it will undoubtedly have an effect on the situation here. Wool is coming forward slowly, but it is noticeable that manufacturers are ready to buy as soon as sufficient stocks can be shown them, and most parcels received have met with ready sale. It is reasonable to expect that the regular wants of buyers will make a good demand throughout the summer. Low and medium grades of fleece and unwashed are in best demand. Fine wools are waiting the action of the London auctions. Pulled is in improved demand. Tub is scarce and wanted. Improved territory wools are in demand, and are in very small supply. Carpet grades are moving slowly without much advance in price.

From Tuesday's Daily.

L. W. Gwynn returned from Denver yesterday where he has been for several days.

Mrs. W. A. Lennon and daughter have gone to Manitou to remain several weeks.

Two burros were sent by express to R. W. Furness of Brownsville, Nebraska, yesterday.

Dr. W. F. McLean left for Buena Vista yesterday where he will locate in the drug business.

A lawn tennis court and archery grounds are to be laid out immediately at the Cascade cañon house.

Chief Engineer Wigglesworth, of the Colorado Midland, was in the city yesterday and registered at The Alamo.

There was a heavy hail storm in the southern part of the county Sunday night but we have not heard of much damage being done.

From present indications Colorado Springs is to have no Fourth of July celebration and those who have money to spend will go out of town to do it.

Children's day was observed at the First M. E. church on Sunday and the exercises were appropriate to the occasion. The church was very neatly decorated.

The D & R G. railroad is now selling tickets to Wagon Wheel Gap and return, good for thirty days, or $17 each, or to a party of five or more at $11 55 each.

The white prairie dog that Thomas Brigham attempted to capture about a year ago is now in the possession of Thomas Beckwith. Barnum has a ready made an offer for it.

To-morrow is the date for the Odd Fellows' excursion to the Grand Cañon of the Arkansas. A large number have already purchased tickets. The trip is one that should not be missed.

Mr. G. S Swope left yesterday to join his family at Palmer Lake, where he will remain until to-morrow afternoon, when he with his family will leave on the Thunderbolt for Pennsylvania.

Paul Boyton will give an exhibition at Palmer Lake, June 27th. The D. & R. G. railroad will run an excursion train Sunday morning and return Sunday evening. Fare for the round trip one dollar.

The present managers of the Cascade Cañon house have brought water from some distance up the cañon and the guests at that healthful and picturesque place now have the benefit of hot water baths.

Mrs. E. T. Blake, now visiting California, contributed a very interesting letter to Sunday's issue of the Denver Tribune-Republican headed "A California Resort." She evidently has more faith in Colorado than in California.

Trout fishing will not be allowed above McGregor falls, Cascade cañon, this season, owing to the fact that the stream has been stocked with ten thousand young trout. Good fishing in the immediate vicinity may be had, and game may also be found.

Dr. and Mrs. W. K. Sinton feel very happy over the arrival of an eight-pound girl in the family on Sunday, June 20. When it comes to teething the doctor, and not the mother, will be kept awake. The former knows just how to treat such cases.

The D. & R. G. railroad will sell excursion tickets on Saturday, July 3d, Sunday, July 4th, and Monday, July 5th, to all stations at one regular local fare for the round trip, tickets good on all regular passenger trains to go and return up to and including July 6th.

Manager McCourt, of the Tabor opera house at Denver and the manipulator of the Colorado circuit, spent Sunday at Manitou in company with a number of friends. Mr. McCourt anticipates a prosperous theatrical season for Colorado and says that he has a better class of attractions booked than for some years.

Colonel A. H. Barrett, the advance advertiser of Sells Bros.' circus, which is to spread canvas in Colorado Springs on July 10th, was in the city yesterday with his special car and corps of assistants. He superintended the process of painting the town with red paper and gave the GAZETTE office a call. He promises a circus this year that knocks them all out.

Alamo Arrivals—Thomas B. Wigglesworth, Leadville; W. B. Burtis, J. W. Isbard, F. Bartels, Denver; M. Bosworth, Topeka, Kansas; O. B. Myers George Bates, Denver; George Stoddard, Butte City, M. T.; R. Dickey, Cañon City; Miss Maggie Switzer Mrs. George Richardson, P. S. Brunton, S. Pueblo; J. H. Colton, Bellefontaine, O; S. E. Brewster, Salida; C. S. Allen, S. O. Hervey, Salida.

On Sunday about 3 a. m. Mr. and Mrs. Va Sargent, who live in B. A. P. Eaton's house on East Cucharas street, awoke suddenly and discovered one man in their bed room and another in the adjoining one. Mrs. Sargent screamed and both jumped out of bed when the burglars jumped out of the window at which they entered, taking with them Mr. Sargent's pantaloons containing $10 in cash and a bunch of keys. It is thought that the robbery was committed by some of the many tramps that are now lurking in this vicinity.

Edward Mellor & Co., wool commission merchants of Philadelphia, in their wool circular of June 16th, say that the receipts of new wool have been exceptionally light for the season and stocks of most grades are reduced to such a small amount that it has caused considerable shopping around on part of some manufacturers to supply immediate wants; this has been particularly so in regard to medium and quarter grades, which are absolutely scarce at fully two cents advance over values last instant. Quotations are more or less nominal owing to light stocks and while present appearances would seem to indicate the possibility of a marked advance, any permanent rise is likely to depend on continued improvement abroad, to check exports to this country which have so seriously affected us the past few months.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ Ten cents per line for first insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pianos, organs and sewing machines for sale or rent and repaired at Aiken's music store. tf

"I'll attend to it soon." Don't cheat your self in that way. Your hair is growing thinner and dryer and more lifeless every day. Save it and restore its original color, softness and gloss by using Parker's Hair Balsam while you may. csutw-9-ly

F. S. Barnes & Son

Dealers in

HARDWARE

Stoves, Tinware,
Iron, Steel, Nails,

WAGONS & CARRIAGES

Agricultural Implements, Etc.

POWELL & DOUGLASS

Tamless Wind Mill.

[illegible]

Guaranteed not to leave the Tower as long as Tower stands Write us for circular and prices.

27 S. Tejon Street,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

we16-tf

A Man Is Known by the Company he Keeps.

A poorly-made, ill-fitting shoe is decidedly poor company. I have bought the Buckingham stock, and while I shall fill up the store with good shoes I do not intend to introduce any poor company to those who may favor me with their custom. I know what a good shoe is and shall buy for cash. My customers will get the benefit. Mr. Buckingham will remain to see that all his friends get in good company. Our shoemaker is the best and gets his work done when promised. Oak sole leather and good work is best. That is what I have to give you. I have special facilities for getting stock and uppers and shall make a specialty of custom work. Come and see.

F. E. GAY,

No. 26 South Tejon street,
Colorado Springs. cw11-6m

MIDLAND SALOON,

Colorado City, Colo.

[illegible]

w.s.

TIME TABLE.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 1 Manitou express arrives at 7 05 p m, leaves at 7 10 p. m

No. 7. Pacific express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake, El Moro and California, arrives 10.45 a. m, departs 10 48 a m

No. 3 Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 11.33 p. m, departs 11 35 p m.

No. 5. Kansas City and Pueblo Express, arrives 4 52 p. m., departs 4 55 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No 4. Denver accommodation arrives at 8 40 a m, departs at 8 45.

No. 2. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 3 50 a. m., departs 3.57 a. m.

No. 6. Kansas City and Pueblo express, arrives 10 07 a. m., departs 10 10 a. m.

No. 8. Atlantic express, from California, Salt Lake, Gunnison and El Moro, arrives 6 00 p. m., departs 6.05 p. m

Trains No. 1 and No. 4 run daily with the exception of Sundays.

SUNDAY TRAINS ONLY.

No. 9. Going south, arrives at 11 10 a m, leaves at 11 15 a. m.

No. 10. Going north, arrives at 5 20 p m, leaves at 5.23 p m.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.	
No. 7—Leaves	10.55 a. m	No. 4—Arrives	8 40 a. m
No. 11— "	2 30 p m	No. 6— "	10 00 a m
No. 5— "	5 00 p. m	No. 14— "	2 15 p. m
No 13— "	6 10 p. m	No. 12— "	4 45 p. m
No 1— "	7.10 p. m	No. 8— "	5 55 p. m

Sunday excursion train No. 9, going west, leaves at 11 15 a m, and No. 10 from Manitou arrives at 5 20 p m.

Trains No. 1 and 4 run daily except Sunday.

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Parties can select their own route

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canyon

For full information call on or address
J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

Denver, Texas & Gulf Railway.

LEAVES.		ARRIVES.	
For Pueblo	[illegible] a m.	From Pueblo	3 36 p. m
" Denver.	1.35 p m.	From Denver,	1.30 p. m

Telegraph Office Hours.

Week days . 8 a. m to 8 p m
Sunday 8 to 10 a. m and 4 to [illegible] p m
M. TAGGART, Manager.

Postoffice Bulletin

The postoffice is open daily from [illegible] to 7.30 p. m. Sundays from [illegible]. Mails arrive and depart as follows

GOING SOUTH		
Via D & R G	[illegible]	
		4 [illegible] p m
Via D. & N	[illegible]	
GOING NORTH		
Via D. & R G		3 [illegible] p m
Via D & R G	[illegible]	
		[illegible] p m
MAIL FROM THE NORTH		
Via D & R G		
"		
Via D. & N. O		[illegible] p m
MAIL FROM THE SOUTH		
Via D & R G	6 [illegible] a m	
"	10 [illegible] a m	
"		6 30 p. m.
Via D. & N. O		4 [illegible] p. m.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Colorado City	10 20a. m	10 20a m
Manitou	10 20a. m	10 20a m
"	4 10 p m	4 [illegible] p m

Mail for Sunview and Hatton closes Fridays 2.00 p m. Arrives [illegible] [illegible] 2.00 p m, arrives Saturday at [illegible]

Grace Church Free Reading Room,

COR. WEBER ST AND PLATTE AVE
Open daily, excepting Sunday, from 10 a m to 10 p m Free to everybody

[illegible]

1,600 ACRES

In Phelps Co., Nebraska

On the main line of the Burlington and Missouri railroad

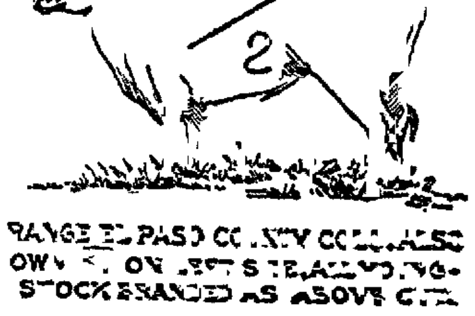
640 ACRES in tame grass.
Improvements all made
Outside and cross fences of eight wires or equivalent
About 1000 feet of 30 foot sheds
Seven wells, mills and tanks
100 0 0 bushels of good corn in crib Best corn county in the state.
Satisfactory reasons given for selling
Address the Holdrege Live Stock Company Holdrege, Nebraska Lock Box 95. wt [illegible]

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 256 pages, 8½x11½ inches, with over 3,500 Illustrations a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

d20tf

THE MARYLAND LAND & CATTLE CO.
B. GILPIN JR. PRESIDENT. F. GILPIN SECRETARY.
R. A. LIEBIG. TREASURER.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.



RANGE EL PASO COUNTY COL. ALSO OWN [illegible] ON LEFT SIDE. ALL YOUNG STOCK BRANDED AS ABOVE [illegible]

GOOD BOOK

FOR STRANGERS AND INVALIDS:

Colorado [illegible]

Price 25c. For sale by

Consolidated Stationery Co

PENROSE & [illegible]

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

[illegible] EASTERN LUMBER,

SHINGLE

Sash, Doors and Blinds.

Yards and Mill near D. & N. O Depot,
Colorado Springs w12 [illegible]

Summons.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO. }

In the County Court within and for the County of El Paso.

John Francoitello, Plaintiff, vs. Francesco Biancullo, Defendant.

The People of the State of Colorado send Greeting

To the above named defendant:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is now filed in the office of the clerk of the county court, within and for the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, on the second Monday after service hereof, if served within this county, or if served out of this county, but within this judicial district, then on the third Monday thereafter, or if served out of this judicial district, but within the state of Colorado, then on the fifth Monday thereafter, and if served by publication of summons, then on or before the third Monday after such publication. If you fail to answer the complaint within that time judgement will be taken against you, according to the prayer of the complaint.

And you are hereby notified to serve a copy of your answer on the undersigned, at his office in the city of Colorado Springs, in the state of Colorado, in which city there is a post office, on or before, the time you are required to answer as above mentioned.

This action is brought to recover the sum of two hundred and seventy dollars due from defendant to the plaintiff upon a promissory note and for labor and services rendered by the plaintiff to defendant and for money expended by plaintiff in payment of defendant's taxes.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, this 17th day of June, 1886.

Thomas A. McMorris, plaintiff's attorney.
Office in Opera House Block. wf 19 4*

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, the Colorado College Land company, a corporation duly created under the laws of the state of Colorado, by their certain deed of trust dated on the ninth day of January, A. D. 1883, and recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of El Paso county, state of Colorado, in book 6[illegible], on page 1[illegible]5, of the records thereof, on the tenth of January, A. D. 1883, to secure the payment of their promissory note bearing even date with said deed of trust, and payable to the order of J. W. Jackson, jr., with interest thereon from date until paid at the rate of one per cent per month, did convey to C. H. Mills, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, as trustee, all the hereinafter described premises, by which deed of trust it is provided that in case of default in the payment of said note, or any part thereof, or the interest thereon, it may be lawful for the said C. H. Mills to advertise and sell the said premises as herein provided. And whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and a portion of the interest thereon according to its tenor and effect and the same being now due and unpaid, now, therefore, I, C. H. Mills, trustee as aforesaid at the request of the legal holder and owner of said note, do hereby give public notice that I shall, on Thursday, July 15, 1886, at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m., at the front door of the court house in the county of El Paso in the state of Colorado, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash all the premises in said deed described, to wit: the east half of block M, in the D Russ Wood addition to the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, state of Colorado aforesaid, together with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging and all the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said Colorado College Land company, its legal representatives or assigns therein.

C. H. MILLS, Trustee.

Colorado Springs El Paso county, Colorado, June 12, 1886. wf 12 5

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE, PUEBLO, COLORADO, }
May 19th, 1886 }

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver, at Pueblo, Colo., on June 30th 1886, viz

George Mackle D. S. No 9506, for the southwest quarter northeast quarter, southeast quarter northwest quarter, northeast quarter southwest quarter and northwest quarter southeast quarter of section 3, township 15 south range 66 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz Nat Wilson, Frank E Johnston, J. L. Maude and G. H. Hayes, all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo

Also the following named party, who will make proof before the Register and Receiver at Pueblo, Colo., on June 29th, 1886, viz

Lewis A. Schomp, D. S. No 8692, for the southeast quarter southeast quarter of section 26, east half northeast quarter and northeast quarter southeast quarter of section 35, township 13 south, range 68 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz Isaac Davis and Ned Hewitt, of Manitou P. O., Colo.; J. H. Morgan and S. B. Patterson, of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo.
WM. BAYARD,
w 22 6 Register

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO. }
May 26th, 1886. }

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Pueblo, Colo., on July 5th, 1886, viz: [illegible] D. S. No 10,006, for the southwest quarter of section [illegible], township [illegible] south of range [illegible] west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Isaac Vandenburgh, W. M. Walker, John Ogleson and Jacob Bitzer, all of Fasoraville P. O., Colo. And you Theodore S. Harper, party to D. S. No 1[illegible], 97, are hereby specially notified to show cause on or before July 15th, 1886 why said William Kelly should not be allowed to make proof and payment for said land

Also the following named party who will make proof before the register and receiver at Pueblo, Colo., on July 14th, 1886, viz: Fannie S Lair, D. S. No 10,4[illegible] for the east half northwest quarter, southwest quarter northeast quarter and northwest quarter southeast quarter of section 4, township 13 south of range [illegible] west. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz. W. F. Hart, Mary E. Reynolds Mrs. Anna Hart and Wm. W. Chandler, all of Granger P. O. Colo
WM BAYARD,
Wf 5 6 Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLORADO, }
May 2[illegible], 1886 }

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Pueblo, Colorado, on July 8th, 1886, viz; Joseph H. Corbaugh, D S 10,851, for the southwest quarter of section 8, township 14 south, range 64 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Jennings, Mary A Jennings, Noah W Weaver and A. P. Barnabe, all of Franceville P. O., Colo.
WM. BAYARD,
we29 6 Register.